B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—15.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 115 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
16th July ..	DELTA † ..	8,097
23rd „ ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,800
6th August ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	NOVAPA ..	6,850
20th „ ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th „ ..	DEVANIA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DON GOLA ..	8,056
10th „ ..	KAISDR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „ ..	A Steamer ..	
24th „ ..	NALI ERA* ..	15,825
1st October, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
8th „ ..	PLASSY ..	7,346
15th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890
22nd „ ..	MALWA* ..	10,911
29th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097

† DELTA — Through steamer from China calls Bombay for mails only.

NARKUNDA, * MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
22nd July ..	DUNERA ..	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th August ..	SOUDAN.* ..	To Colombo Str.. and China.
29th July ..	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August ..	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October ..	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July ..	HUGHLI ..	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
15th July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
16th „ ..	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa
19th „ ..	LIGHTNING	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers — To sail about — Remarks.
Canadian Leader 5/0 in August — Montreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bushu Maru	— —	14th July	24th July
Kamado Maru	N. Yanagi	23rd July	5th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th „
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th „	16th „
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd „	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on reasonable terms. Rules on application.

S. A. SPRINGVELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtian	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

W. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 626.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 3,00,75,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 3,01,11,00

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum.

D. D. D. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 975,00
Reserve Fund	£ 265,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpar
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpar	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. LYNE,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-5-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 283, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods on rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currecy Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,234	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,70,234	3	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullunda	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Moshiarpur	Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?

Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 536

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,80,80,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 1,23,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
.....	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuendas Govandji & Co.),
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 43,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
82, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U. P.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Vasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bogha & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DAMUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1897.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 1,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 45. Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain works acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an overworked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 3 for 15 days. With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA, M.R.A.S. (Lond.),

18, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Coöprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jama Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

ELEXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the FLIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best romedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU and which have been echoed far and wide, save gives this specific universal popularity. Hence forth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly, suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid. Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs 1-4 per box

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess St., BOMBAY.

NERVO-TONE

Or the ELIXIR OF LIFE WITH GOLD in all ages and at all seasons of the year. Its Wonderful and Magical power of giving everlasting youth, making life full of vivacity and pleasures is unparalleled Patients are to-day enjoying the perfect bliss of life—Manhood and Youth—through its use along with an external application which is a secret preparation to us. Write to-day and don't delay for a moment. Why hang down your face under shame when there is remedy at your back?

This will correct your dyspepsia. Constiption will be removed. Best Pick-me-up. Non-poistonous and no reaction follows.

Rs. 5 for Nervo Tone. Rs. 2-8 for Oil.
For Both Rs. 7. Postage etc., extra.
LITERATURE FREE.

Behar Chemical Works,

MIHIJAM, P. O. E. I. R.

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., Straight to:—

S. MAHADEO & SON.

WELLING HOUSE,
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORES LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour

English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. "PATSANG." Telep No. 5741

Kashmiri Shawl
Malida, Pattoo ...
Pashmina, Chegha
Comfortors
Blankets

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son

General Shawl Merchants, LAHORE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

(Registered) December 1911)

HEAD OFFICE—The Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
LOCAL BRANCHES—(1) Mandvi, (2) Zaveri Bazar (3) Dalal street.
BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur.
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	"	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	"	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12.20)	"	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

TEL. WORSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder 11,500.

Accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.

The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.

Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.

Head Office:— Parwati-Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,
Sole—Proprietor, D. H. DIGHE.
BOMBAY 4.
Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge,

LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS TO SELECT

We can protect you with our WATERPROOFS and UMBRELLAS.

VARIETIES OF WATERPROOPS COATS TO SUIT ALL

Please note the address.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR VISIT

The Shanghavi Stores.
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY No. 4.

A SPECIALITY OF HOSIERY SHIRTS, ETC.

OMEGA.

Nickel Gents	from Rs. 2/
Silver do	" " 41/
Nickel Wristlet (Strap watch)	" " 38/
0935 Silver case (" ")	" " 44/
Square Shape (" ")	" " 52/
Gold 9ct. from Rs. 110/-, 14ct from Rs. 136/- and 18ct from	161/

Black or white radium Rs. 10/- extra.

Obtainable from all the watchmakers in India and Burma, in Direct *Sole Agents:*—

ABRECHT & Co.,

289, Hornby Road, opp, Whiteaway,

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Marchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and,
Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially Our Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which, apply to,

Branch Manager

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. Co Ltd.
50-52 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Price Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SERVICE FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are taken out of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Kanyalal Badridas, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last 12 years. Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment. My urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, S. P. Gr. being 1037 and Sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment and on my urine being examined by the same Municipal Analyst and by Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B.Hy. (Bom.), at Dr. Masina Hospital and Pathological Laboratory 'Sugar was found NIL' and S. P. Gr. 1013."

Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late Vakil, High Court, Bombay, Nayab Dewan of Devgod Baria writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name, but a Specialist INDEED IN REALITY. My S. P. Gr. was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to 'NIL', while dediments were not at all visible."

Mr. N. K. Karode, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State (Now, Deputy Political Agent Mahikantha, for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment, the S. P. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it graduallly fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of Sugar also decreased and came down almost normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

CONSULTATION HOURS:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—Ghia Buildings, Opp. N. G. Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES" Bombay.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents to the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

Just unpacked

Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SEEBOT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY

Phone 2242.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years,

at 54, Medows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Klar dyeow, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

HOME TRAINING THAT PAYS.

Unrivalled opportunities are offered by the India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta, to all desiring big-salaried positions. The School Postal preparation for Accountants Bank Officers, Secretaries has no equal. Fees Rs. 2 per month upwards. To equalify quickly for any of these positions at your own home send half-anna stamp to the Secretary for details.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY,

THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA WHERE HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Affixed

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, shiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

FOR

Satisfaction of Fitting
Durability of materials

Please pay us a visit

New Stock of

Woollen, Silk and Cotton Suitings just opened.

A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.

Churchgate Street, Tailors

Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA ?

There is now no reason why any person should suffer or dye from MALARIA, INFLUEANZA or any type of Fevers.

Hundreds of people willingly testify that

ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC

is SAFE and CERTAIN CURE.

They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.

It is natural Specific, perfectly harmless to old or chield and acts like magic.

M. T. Madon & Co.,

Crawford Market.

A FRENCH Remed for CONSUMPTION and all Wasting Diseases.

BYLA'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as : PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, SCROFULA, COUGHS OLD STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS, NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

Dr. ADAM'S Brain & Nerve Tonic Pills

(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

Sold by all well-know Chemists or

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24-26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Grawford Market Corner Shop, BOMBAY.

STEARNS' CELERY NERVINE

In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminating from the blood through the kidneys, by its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the diseases, thereby acting as a preventive. People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

In nervous disorders and sleeplessness, Stearns' Celery Nervine acts as a tonic and sedative to the nervous system relieving sleeplessness and steadying the nerves.

Uterine and Ovarian disorders such as difficult menstruation, ovarian congestion and disorders of the menopause or change of life are relieved by the continued use of Stearns' Celery Nervine.

In the disorders of the Kidneys commonly known as Bright's Disease, Stearns' Celery Nervine aids the system by its tonic and diuretic alterative effect.

In blood disorders such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, etc., Stearns' Celery Nervine with the proper local treatment is a great aid in restoring the skin to its normal condition.

M. T. Madon Co.,

Crawford Market.

DRILL

MANTLES

ELECTRIC

GAS LAMPS

FIXTURES

ACCESSORIES

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

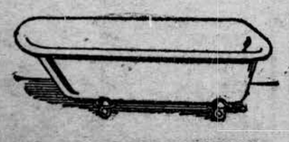
Tele. No. 4195 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay.

M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

48, 50 Customs House, Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sanitary Ware



OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.

10, Churchgate Street, Fort,

CLUBWALLA & CO

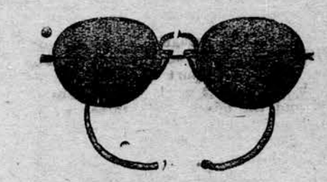
APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE : 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.
Sun Glasses.



We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of Sun Glasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present :—Prism Binoculars by Goers.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteway, and Kalbadevi.

THE REX

KING OF TYPEWRITERS

Guaranteed for ten years

Messrs. SEARS ROCBUCK

Of U. S. A., use nearly 1,000 Rex, Typewriters to the exclusion of all others.

The last word in Strength, Durability Visibility, Convenience,

EASE AND SPEED

Many advantages possessed by no ther typewriter—you try it before you buy it—and you get it at a tremendous saving.

CARBON PAPERS AND RIBBONS ALSO STOCKED.

SOLE AGENCY IN INDIA :—

T. H. KHANNA,

10, Homji Street Elphinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY Tel. 3923.

Telegraphic Address: TYRE-BOMBAY.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

MICHELIN TYRES & TUBES

FOR CYCLES

CAN NOW BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS (Bombay Presidency)

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.,

No. 1, LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WE ARE ALSO DEALING IN PETROL, OILS AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES, Etc.

Telephone, 3610.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

USE THE PATENT "AMULET" GLARE PROTECTOR

A Charm Against Evil

Smoke tinted, in case.. .. Rs. 7-8
Raysophyll do. do. .. .. " 15-8
Amber do. do. .. .. " 15-8
With Rolled Gold Frames extra on above prices.

Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers.

—:o:—

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, SIMLA, KARACHI, &c.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC

Price Rs. 20 Postage Extra.

All kinds of Stoves and parts in Stock

CARD AT

D R. WAGLE,

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,

Near Tram Terminus, Girgaon

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of certified cures during 25 years.

Patient writes:—

"I recommended you to a Major (now a patient). I told them I had implicit faith in you as you 've done me so much good."

Lt.-COLONEL I. M. S.

"I am very glad to say that he appears to be completely restored to health."

Rev. G. R. Walters.

M. A., T. C. D., M. C. L. U.

LANDOUR

MUSSOORIE.

MAHIRE'S ART STUDIO

"By G. K. Mahire."

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE,

BOMBAY—7.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star

JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND

THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"
" 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"
" 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

THIS WEEK
Once again-
THE RESOLVE
Put into Effect!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Proprietors of the

WEST-END CINEMA

evidently intend to live up to their determination to Show the best of English and American dramas at this Cinema, the rendezvous of the European cine going public of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life is offered to the Patrons.

"MISS HOBBS"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A Real art Picture!

This Screen Version of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's famous book is of the type that will Suit the West-End Cinema and its patrons most eminently. It is a clean, straight forword Story, Containing much humour of a high order.

Screen adaptation of the famous Story by

Jerome K. Jerome
Jerome K. Jerome
Jerome K. Jerome

A Sparkling Funny Drama of a rich young lady Faddist, who wasn't—by the way—a "Fright"!

"MISS HOBBS"

Starring the pretty WANDA HAWLEY.

It is not a very involved story, but it is well told, well screened and well acted. So what more do you want? It should fill the West-End Cinema every night during the coming week. The picture is a Real art one and Miss Hobbs is played by the pretty star Wanda Hawley, who is supported by a very strong cast.

JEROME K. JEROME'S FAMOUS BOOK DRAMATISED FOR THE SCREEN.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme:

"The Other Man," featuring Fatly Arbuckle. To-day at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (p.m.) S. T.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

THE
MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
THE MYSTERY MAN

Out of air he dropped—through walls he would banish. to-day a good man—to-morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See

JOE BRYAN
AND
JEAN PAGE
IN
HIDDEN DANGERS

Vitagraphs master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of devilry.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Modan Theatres Ld
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OTHER DAYS at
6-30, 8 15 and 10 p m
No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.

MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD

AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours
In her Latest Artcraft Offering

"The Pride of the Clan"
"The Pride of the Clan"

Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse best with Mary's—let your-heart leap out to her.

SHE'S A BONNIE LASS

In her latest Artcraft picture "The Pride of the Clan" she portrays the Scotch Lassie and When Clad in Kilts and with her Golden Hair thrown about her carefully poised Head she is more beautiful than every. It is a character too that holds out every opportunity to the Star for making it one of the most popular parts she has ever created. In other words it is an ideal Mary Pickford part and that it is just what all of the many Mary Pickford parts and many Mary Pickford's admirers most want.

"THE 1921 DERBY"

Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between

HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ENERAN

NEXT SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.
"LOVE LETTERS"
featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.

A TWO FOLD ATTRACTION!

THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS are glad to announce that they are putting up a two-fold bill at their Palatial Picture House the

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

An enchantingly beautiful, historical and religious Cine—Drama

"SANT TUKARAM"
(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

produced by the celebrated Hindoostan Film Coy, is put on the boards. Sant Tukaram is a moral and spiritual play, specially adapted to the needs of "dumb millions" of India's teeming population, It encourages social service, condemns drink, advocates mass education, and seeks to consolidate the nation in he faith and culture. In fact, it's a social moral, spiritual and temperance play, specially filmed for the devotional clas and the labour class of Indian population.

"SANT TUKARAM"

The scenes of Pandharpur depicted in the Film have been actually taken at the place, where they occurrednamely Pandharpur

The film presents you with glorious scenes of home life of the great Shiwaji and his august mother—Jijabai Shiwaji's daily worship of the Bhawani Talwar, and the Crimson Flag is a striking feature.

The Programme will also be supplemented by Four Parts of the Serial running at present (Episodes 7 and 8)

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Five Shows To-day 2-30; 4-30; 6-30; 8-30; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Second Instalment
PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
VELVET FINGERS
with MARGUERITE COURTOT

He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!

You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!
ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

PATHE GAZETTE
INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES as USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

KING'S SPEECH TO THE ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

AN APPEAL TO ALL IRISHMEN.

"FORGIVE AND FORGET."

The King's Speech formally opening the Northern Parliament of Ireland, was delivered on June 21, in the following terms:—

For all who love Ireland, as I do, with all my heart, this is a profoundly moving occasion in Irish history.

My memories of the Irish people date back to the time when I spent many happy days in Ireland as a midshipman.

My affection for the Irish people has been deepened by successive visits since that time, and I have watched with constant sympathy the course of their affairs.

I could not have allowed myself to give Ireland by deputy alone my earnest prayers and good wishes in the new era which opens with this ceremony, and I have therefore come in person, as the head of the Empire, to inaugurate this Parliament on Irish soil.

I inaugurate it with deep-felt hope, and I feel assured that you will do your utmost to make it an instrument of happiness and good government for all parts of the community which you represent. This is a great and critical occasion in the history of the Six Counties, but not for the Six Counties alone, for everything which interests them touches Ireland, finds an echo in the remotest parts of the Empire.

Few things are more earnestly desired throughout the English-speaking world than a satisfactory solution of the age-long Irish problems which for generations embarrassed our forefathers as they now weigh heavily upon us. Most certainly there is no wish nearer my own heart than that every man of Irish birth, whatever be his creed, and whenever he his home, should work in loyal co-operation with the free communities on which the British Empire is based.

I am confident that the important matters entrusted to the control and guidance of the Northern Parliament will be managed with wisdom and with moderation, with fairness and due regard to every faith and interest, and with no abatement of that patriotic devotion to the Empire which you proved so gallantly in the Great War.

Full partnership in the United Kingdom and religious freedom Ireland has long enjoyed. She now has conferred upon her the duty of dealing with all the essential tasks of domestic legislation and government, and I feel no misgivings as to the spirit in which you who stand here to-day will carry out the all-important functions entrusted to your care.

SOUTH IRELAND AND THE FUTURE.

My hope is broader still. The eyes of the whole Empire are on Ireland to-day—that Empire in which so many nations and races have come together in spite of ancient feuds, and in which new nations have come to birth within the lifetime of the youngest in this hall. I am emboldened by that thought to look beyond the sorrow and the anxiety which have clouded of late my vision of Irish affairs.

I speak from a full heart when I pray that my coming to Ireland to-day may prove to be the first step towards an end of strife amongst her people whatever their race or creed. In that hope I appeal to all Irishmen to pause, to stretch out the hand of forbearance and conciliation, to forgive and to forget and to join in making for the land which they love a new era of peace and contentment and goodwill.

It is my earnest desire that in Southern Ireland, too, there may ere long take place a parallel to what is now passing in this hall; that there a similar occasion may present itself and a similar ceremony be performed. For this the Parliament of the United Kingdom has in the fullest measure provided the powers. For this the Parliament of Ulster is pointing the way.

The future lies in the hands of my Irish people themselves.

May this historic gathering be the prelude of a day in which the Irish people, north and south, under one Parliament or two as those Parliaments may themselves decide, shall work together in common love for Ireland upon the sure foundation of mutual justice and respect.

THE PRESS ACT.

IN ANOTHER SHAPE.

The "Muhammadan" of Madras writes:

There appears to exist some jubilation in what we consider to be unthinking quarters over the reported so-called repeal of the Press Act. We have already expressed our own suspicion as to the exact nature and effect of that repeal. Our view based in the Associated Press forecast of the Committee's conclusions was that while the Press Act so-called will go, some of its real fangs will be allowed to carry on their dangerous works in other shapes and in other names. That is to say the Press Act will disappear in body, but will exist in spirit carrying on the insidious work for which the Executive forged it ten years and more ago. Its exact shape, it is stated by the Simla Correspondent of the "Hindu" will be an amalgation with the abused sections of other Acts such as the Sea Customs Act and the Post Offices Act. Henceforth papers alloged to be seditious will be quietly taken possession of and destroyed under these Acts. We are afraid there is nothing to feel jubilant over this metamorphosis of the free hand given to he executive discretion under the Press Act.

The Imperial Bank of India has declared dividend of sixteen per cent. for period January 27th to June 30th.

Transferred to reserve funds 1,000,000 and carried forward over 10,14,000.

COLOUR BARRIER TO BE REMOVED.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PLEA FOR INDIAN COLONISTS.

AN EMPIRE IDEAL.

Concessions with regard to Indian settlers in the Colonies were foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill during the debate in the Imperial Conference at Downing-street on June 22.

Mr. Churchill, at the request of the Prime Minister, outlined the varied conditions obtaining in the Crown Colonies and possessions administered directly under the Colonial Office.

From almost every one of the Colonies complaints were coming in that its principal products could not be sold at a profit. Even the sugar Colonies, principally Jamaica and British Guiana, were in difficulty about the disposal of their crop.

The cotton crops of Uganda and Nyasaland had suffered very heavily from the fall in prices, and the same would have been true of West Africa but for the broad minded action of the British Cotton Growing Association, which, rather than discourage the native producer by a sudden overthrow in the price at which he had been led to hope to produce, had been purchasing cotton at a price which involves a loss to that association of £400,000 or £500,000 in the present year.

SPLENDID POSSESSIONS.

But if one left the immediate difficulties and turned to their great and undoubted wealth and potential capabilities, one could not help feeling how magnificent was the asset which the British Empire possessed, and of which, pending the development of more responsible and representative forms of Government in those Colonies, we, in Great Britain and at the Colonial Office, were the trustees.

His submission to the Conference was that they must not lose heart in any way about those splendid tropical possessions which they had, but endeavour to secure credit and money for them to give them that essential technical apparatus they required to develop their great resources.

In East Africa he was hoping at last to make the deep water pier at Kilindine.

When he left the Colonial Office in the beginning of 1908 he had already succeeded in getting it definitely settled to make the deep water pier. The Uganda Railway, built at enormous expense by the Imperial Government, stopped 40 feet short of deep water.

TRANSPORT TANKS.

With such a pier they would be able to unload from the ocean steamers on to the railway, which ran up hundreds of miles to the Great Lakes, but those 40 feet intervened, and everything had now to be unloaded from the steamers into lighters, and from the lighters on to the railway.

He came back to the Colonial Office after 13 years' absence, and he found still the same 40 feet intervening. The same lighterage interests were deriving their profits, and the whole of the great transport of the war supplies was handled in this inefficient and wasteful manner. However, they hope now to take that up and give the Uganda Railway what it requires—its deep water connection.

NIGERIA'S MINES.

Referring to various railway extensions which it was hoped to carry out in Africa, he said he was not at all sure that the tank had not a part to play. He did not mean the war tank, but a caterpillar vehicle capable of collecting the produce from the scattered estates and bringing it to railways.

The two Nigerias constituted one of the most solid and valuable possessions of the British Crown, and would repay handsomely any further support by British credit which they might need. There were both coal and tin mines, and these were all capable of being worked, not by shafts, but by galleries.

Mr. Lloyd George: Is the coal rich?

Mr. Winston Churchill: Not compared to the best fields of England, but quite enough to run the whole of Nigeria.

Mr. Lloyd George: I mean the quality.

Mr. Winston Churchill: The quality is fairly good, quite good enough. At the terminus of the Eastern Railway on the Nigerian coast an important wharfage scheme has been planned. We are spending on it half a million, not of our money—Nigerian money. The most important wharfage scheme is at Lagos, where 1½ millions are being spent on the terminus of the main railway—1,800 feet of wharves built of concrete blocks, and so on. A deep water harbour is contemplated at Secondee, on the Gold Coast.

INDIAN SETTLERS.

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill referred to a question raised by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri—the question of the Indian settlers in some of the Crown Colonies.

No doubt, he said, that problem also occurs in South Africa to a certain extent. He thought there was only one ideal that the British Empire could set before itself—that there should be no barrier of race, colour, or creed which should prevent any man by merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it.

At any rate, he did not feel able to adopt any lesser statement of principle in regard to the Crown Colonies, but such a principle had to be very carefully and gradually applied. The question reached its most acute form in Kenya.

"These matters are now being discussed, and I hope to find a means of overcoming difficulties in the application of the broad principles," he observed.—"Daily Chronicle."

An Allahabad message of July 13 says:—Mr. Geoffry Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. C. H. Malins, Postmaster-General of the United Provinces, who paid a visit to Allahabad yesterday leave to-day, the former for Calcutta and the latter for Aligarh.—(A. P.)

After prolonged touring in the provinces Lala Lajpat Rai has repaired to Dalhousie for a brief rest.—(A. P.)

Telegrams:—CHEMICOLOR, BOMBAY. Telephone 3642 & 2331, BOMBAY

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,
(K. H. KABBUR)

COLOURS CHEMICALS—MILLSTORES
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
also at
LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN. . .
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.

Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Algol Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing. leather, paper and other works., . .

The following Consignments just received:—

SULPHUR BLACK	Indanthrine BLUE RS (double paste
CONGORED	Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and double paste)
RHODAMINE	Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
ORANGE II	Idanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
DIRECT YELLOW	ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

DENTAL NOTICE

Largest Dental Practice East of Suez.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(above French Bank).

Dr. CAR is in personal attention.
MODERATE FEES.
Hours 9 to 6
Sunday 10 to 12 Noon
Telephone No 6960.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AGENDA FOR FIRST MEETING.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee created under the Government of India Resolution No. 404-22, dated the 31st March 1921, will hold its first meeting in Bombay on July 19th. The personal of the Committee is now practically complete, only the Lancashire and Co-operation members remaining to be appointed. Pending the establishment of an East India Cotton Association the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board have been invited to send a representative and have nominated Mr. du Breul. Other of the Committee.

President—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India (ex officio) Mr. Milligan; The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay; Bombay Agricultural Representative—Dr. Mann; Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Mr. V. A. Grantham; Bombay Mill owners' Association—Mr. J. A. Kay; Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji; Madras Agricultural representative—Mr. Hilson; Madras Commercial representative—Mr. H. P. M. Rae; Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce—Mr. Alexander Steel; Central Provinces Agricultural representative—Mr. D. Clouston; Central Provinces Commercial representatives—Mr. S. B. Mehta and Mr. N. A. Dravid; United Provinces Agricultural representative—Dr. A. E. Parr; Upper India Chamber of Commerce—Mr. B. R. Briscoe; Punjab Agricultural representative—Mr. C. A. H. Townsend; Punjab Commercial representative—Seth Parbu Dayal; Sind Agricultural representative—Mr. T. F. Main; Karachi Chamber of Commerce—Mr. F. S. Travers; Bengal representative—Mr. B. M. Chatterji; Burma representative—Mr. A. McKerral; Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad State. Director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda State; Rajputana and Central India States—not yet settled.

Secretary—Mr. B. C. Burt.

The agenda for the first meeting is of unusual importance as the Central Cotton Committee has been asked to advise the Government of India as to the steps to be taken and the legislation required in connection with the proposal of the Indian Cotton Committee for the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories and the restriction of transport of cotton, kapas and waste to prevent fraudulent mixing. The evidence tendered to the Indian Cotton ginning and pressing factories and the unanimity of opinion that drastic action was necessary to deal with abuses which were injuring the grower, manufacturer and the honest trader alike. The task of the Central Committee, therefore, is not so much the re-examination of principles the evolution of a practical workable scheme.

Other subjects for discussion are the provision for cotton research particularly in cotton technology and arrangements for the supply of trade and agricultural information.

A Lucknow, message of July 14 says:—A latest telegram says that Pandit Malaviya will give evidence to-morrow at Rae Bareli in the "Pratap" defamation case. (A. P.)

A Lucknow message of July 14 says:—A deputation of the O. and R. Railway employees has been arranged to interview the Agent on regarding the rules of the Railway Union and the question of wages. (A. P.)

KUMAR D. P. SINGH.

INDIAN NOBLEMAN & Zam-Buk

Obstinate Ulceration Cured.

The proprietors of that remarkable healing balm, Zam-Buk, have been honoured by receiving an unsolicited testimonial from a Nobleman of importance in Bengal, namely Kumar D. P. Singh, Rajbati, Monghyr, who writes:

"I have been fully assured of the wonderful healing powers of your marvellous balm, Zam-Buk, after a trial for a month. I tried Allopathic, Homœopathic, Kaviraji and Unanihakimi medicines for over three years, and almost despaired of getting rid of an obstinate ingrowth of my toe nails which caused ulceration, accumulation of pus inside the nails, and considerable irritation therefrom. I consulted the best doctors in Calcutta. All of them suggested operation as the only cure. I, however, suddenly came across a friend who informed me about the miraculous efficiency of your balm, and resolved to give it a trial.

"Within a week I found signs of steady improvement, and was radically cured of all troubles within a month. I have to thank you for my recovery, and hope your Zam-Buk's fame will spread like wild-fire throughout the length and breadth of the Oriental as well as Occidental countries."

ZAM-BUK
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FATS.

It is unequalled for ulceration, eczema, prickly heat, piles, Delhi sores, bad legs, diseased ankles, jungle sores, abscesses, sore backs, scalp diseases, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, sprains, ringworm, itch, bites and stings, sore feet, rheumatism, etc.

The only genuine Zam-Buk is packed in sealed cartons printed in English and Native language. Sold by all chemists and stores at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box, or post free, at Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8, from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

Zam-Buk

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ONE experienced CLERK for Cash Iron Foundry. Experienced man need apply to Box No. 6033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R816

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, must be neat and accurate worker. Only experienced hands need apply stating qualifications and pay required. Box No. 6038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C10071

WANTED by two European gentlemen, an experienced and efficient TEACHER of Guzerati. Reply stating terms, and hours and place available, to Box No. 6036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C10059

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R788

WANTED—A competent man for the post of MANAGER of a big Swadeshi Stores. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A C1030

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5042, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A O 9841

WANTED—An experienced LL.B. or High Court PLEADER for the post of Sar Nyayadhish in a Native State in Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 100. Apply sharp to Box No. 6013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C10063

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure designing of mills, factories, buildings, reinforced concrete work, land acquisition cases, land development work, terms liberal. Apply Box No. 5039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R614

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS for securing motor overhauling painting and all kind of repair work. Good salary, commission and excellent prospects. Only competent in Motor work should apply with testimonials to THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, off Jacob Circle. A R747

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all parts of INDIA and BURMA to sell SEIDEL and NAUMANN'S known and reliable SEWING MACHINES and CYCLES. (GERMAN MAKE). Please apply to MESSRS. VITHALDAS LILADHAR Sole Agents Charterred Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. A R802

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maclagan Road, Lahore. A C9998

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD., Chief Agents: B. PATEL & CO., 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—WANTED INQUIRERS for the Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Poona and Satara Districts and in Bombay proper also on a pay of Rs. 150 per month or commission or both. Applicants must be experienced men in Life Assurance business and be prepared to guarantee business. Please apply to the above address. A R800

WANTED—GRADUATES with either the diploma of Secondary teachers' Training College, Bombay, or the secondary teacher's certificate on a salary of Rs. 70—5—100 per month with the usual temporary and Provisional allowance to work as English teachers in the Ahmedabad Municipal Vernacular schools. The appointment for the present will be on probation for six months. Apply before 1st August, 1921, to the Chairman schools Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality. (Sd.) B. F. THAKORE, Chairman, Schools Committee. A C9988

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AN ACCOUNTANT for a fire and life Insurance Company. One conversant with the work of Limited Companies, will be preferred. Apply Box No. 6030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R803

GONDAL RAILWAY—WANTED—STATION MASTERS, SIGNALLERS, BOOKING CLERKS, GOODS CLERKS, GUARDS, NUMBER TAKERS and STATION CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the undersigned with testimonials Men with previous Railway experience need only apply. V. P. JOSHI, Ag. Traffic Superintendent. Gondal dated 12th July 1921. A C10083

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon. A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Graduate Head Master well up in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 6035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R820

PRIVATE TUITION, Mathematics and French, undertaken by Prof. R. D. KARVE, M.A. (Bom.), Diplome d'Etudes Superieures (Paris). Address: Plot 11-12, Bombay—12. B R808

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SITUATION by an experienced Accountant well up in Gujrati accounts also. Best references. Apply Box No. 6042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R828

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a young energetic man, is willing to go to the mofussil and even outside India. Apply stating terms to Box No. 6038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R823

COMPETENT and Energetic ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, with Office experience, wishes to join a Firm of Architects, etc. Please write for particulars to Box No. 6037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R822

TRAVELLER (Parsee) ten years' London Continental experience travelled China, Japan. Sound commercial knowledge. Fluent French. Seeks similar, secretarial or other POST. Abroad preferred. Box No. 6044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R833

SITUATION WANTED—A young energetic high class Hindu, who has done extensive Export, Import and local business in various lines for five years, desires to join any respectable English or Indian business house on salary, or salary and commission, or partnership basis, and is even prepared to go to Europe, America or any other part of the world on the same basis. Apply Box No. 6032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R809

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES next to Mangaldas Waddy, Girgaum Back Road. Apply S. S. MAHIMWALLA. C R741

ROOMS TO LET.—Plot 64 for CHRISTIANS and others. Plot 85 for HINDUS. Rent moderate, Electric Light, near Chamar Bag, Post Office, PAREL. C R731

TO LET—GODOWNS at Mody Street, Fort. Apply DHUNJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 17, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay C R773

TO BE LET—Gowalia Tank, Forjett Street, Crown Mansion, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within C R650

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, ground and first floor of Gilbert Building, four bed-rooms with out-houses, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road. Apply to OWNER, 3rd floor. Rent Rs. 325 and Rs. 425. C R818

TO LET—At Kirkee, Aundh Road, 5 minutes' walk from the station, near Public Garden, River View. Two newly built bungalows. Apply to Box No. 6023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C R787

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET.—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor Only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C R807

TO BE LET—A Top floor RESIDENCE in Forjett Street, Cumballa, Sitting and dining rooms, four Bedrooms with Bathrooms, English bath tubs, etc., etc. Electric Light and Fans. Rent moderate. Apply to D. J. DAJI, House Agent, 20 Hamam Street. C R756

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Sassoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds. Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. C C10029

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES in Fort, near the High Court. Apply immediately to Messrs. RUSTOMJI and GINWALA, No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort. D R767

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SHOP, situated on Sandhurst Road, consisted of goods, viz., perfumery, medicines, toilet requisites with furniture, please apply to Box No. 6041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R816

FOR SALE.—OR TO BE LET.—"ASHMORE HOUSE" at Cumballa Hill, Pedder Road. Apply to D. J. ESSA, Thaver at Pedder Road. Raghovji Building, Between 8 to 11 a.m. or at Ballard Pier c/o Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bet. 1 to 4 p.m. G R839

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date stylish furniture such as window case, pillar case, show cases, etc., Apply to Box No. 6028, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." H R799

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Canoe shape VICTORIA in good order and one harness can be seen in WELLINGTON MEWS. Price Rs. 950 or near offer. J R811

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—One second-hand English BROUGHAM, recently repaired and painted in excellent condition, to be seen at A. R. FREITAS & CO., Coach Builders, Girgaum Road. J R814

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—MAXWELL CAR, 1919 Model, in perfect running order. Apply WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street, next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co. JA R793

FOR SALE—BUICK SIX, perfect running order, Rs. 5,500 or near offer. Write ABDULLA BUMBLY, Sarafally House, Arab Lane, Grant Road. JA R789

FOR SALE.—Hupmobile 5 seater, Left-hand Steering in excellent condition Rs. 6,000. No offers. Apply Box No. 6043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J A R830

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. JA C9680

FOR SALE.—English two seater CAR., Electric lights, etc., complete. Price Rs. 2,500 or nearest offer. Owner bought a four seater. Apply to Mr. K. A. SAMJEE, Pleader Picket Road, Near Small Causes Court, Kalbadevi Bombay.

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H.P., 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India, Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars, inspection, etc., apply LOUIS DREYFUS & CO., Alice Buildings, 339, Hornby Road, Bombay. JA R10076

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—(1) BLOW-ROOM in working order. (2) DROB-BOSE, Exel Patent. Apply THE HATIM MILLS, LTD., SURAT. K

FOR SALE—KNITTING MACHINE NEEDLES of all kinds can be had at very cheap rates, and COTTON SOCKS at Rs 6 per doz. Apply ANDHRA KNITTING FACTORY, 220, China Bazaar Street, MADRAS. K R821

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FOR SALE—Stanley Gibbon's STAMP CATALOGUE, Part 1, 1919, 6a., Rs. 1-8; 1920, 10s., Rs. 7-12. HORMUSJEE C. GOAMAR, Stamp, Coin and Curio Dealer, Karelwadi, Bombay 2. L R815

MIRACLES OF HEALING.—The Magazine which tells you how all kinds of doctor-given-up diseases are healed to-day as in Bible times. (Send 4as.) for specimen copy stating disease. Dept. C. MIRACLES OF HEALING, Nawabganj, ((Gonda), U. P. L R826

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE in Gujarati. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases of man and women, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhushru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist, The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Re. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-7 and (2) Booksellers. L R803

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding. Apply immediately: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort. M R8/6

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. M

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER and one LITERARY TEACHER for the Congress Tilak Vidyalaya. Testimonials with terms to be submitted at once to H. C. BHUJWANI, Secretary, Educational Board, District Congress Committee, Shikarpur (Sind). M C10075

WHAT IS HOLDING YOU DOWN.—Is it not the lack of Specialised knowledge? Why remain an Ordinary Clerk? Take up a Course in Accountancy, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Secretaryship, and ensure a Prosperous Future. Enrolment for L.C.C., R.S.A., N.U.T., F.R.C., S., etc., Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand Speed Classes. Apply Lentin's COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road. M R827

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution); Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus Application.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

DO YOU WANT PIANO on Sale or Hire, best terms and prices to suit all pockets. Also one VIOLIN, PIANOLA, ENGLISH MOTOR CYCLE, etc., leaving country. Apply Box No. 6039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R824

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Famous German Goerz quarter plate CAMERA, fitted, with George Dagor Lense,—complete with three single slides and premo film pack adapter. All in excellent condition. Price Rs. 150 nett. Apply Box No. 6045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R834

LOST AND FOUND.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 744 for one new right share No. 17019 in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Standing in the name of Jamnabai, widow of Narayandas Hemraj is LOST or MISLAID Any claimant in respect of the same should register his claim with this company at their office in Home Street, within two months otherwise a Duplicate would be issued after two months to the undersigned who has applied for a duplicate. JAMNABAI, Widow of Narayandas Hemraj. P B R831

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—Rupees one lakh on loan to prosper a flourishing concern. Will give fair rate of interest. Best opportunity for investors. Write Box No. 6012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R R772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LIME (sliked and unsliked) of Ahmednagar. Will give delivery any station and site. Apply ABOOBAKAR HAJI ISMAIL CHUNAVALA, 17-19, Kolsa Mohala, Post 3. T R660

FOR SALE—Well-known English and German-Make Brand New A.C. MOTORS, 14 B.H.P., Rs. 2,000; 20 B.H.P., Rs. 2,750; 40 B.H.P., Rs. 4,620; 50 B.H.P., Rs. 4,950; all complete. Apply Box No. 6031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R804

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jeitha Street, Lamington Road. SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited. T C 9754

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!!! — Safe, Sure and Guaranteed Cure of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Patches, Marks, etc., in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write. Three days' trial free or a week's treatment for Rs. 7-8 only. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. (B. C.). T 9749

WE undertake to negotiate business for Mofussil constituents in the Bombay Market for ready delivery as well as of a speculative nature for the Stock and Shares, Gold, Silver, etc. Usual commission is charged. Daily Reports sent free. Apply to Messrs. GUNSHEKHAR & CO., Irani Buildings, Block 1 No. A, Bombay 7. T R471

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7yds. by 24in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR. T R139

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10	200
Underwood, slightly used, latest	225
Oliver Rebuilt No. 9, like new	200
Remington No. 5, Brief Size	160
Empire No. 2, latest, B. Space	145
7 lbs. Fox Portable with Case New	175

We repair all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869. T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5	140
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2	150
Royal No. 6, Brief Size	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, brief, little used	250
L. C. Smith 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rebuilt, Brief, 275, Policy	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	230
Remington 11, Brief, 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300 Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA, (REGULAR SERVICE) and Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers, S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.

Sailing on or about 20th July, 1921, with cargo and passengers.

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively. Single deck fare without food:

For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—

Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Agents.
(18, Rampart Row.) R791

SPORTS.

FORM-AT-A-GLANCE.

Rs. 5

PUBLISHER 11, ELYSIUM ROW CALCUTTA.

ONE GLANCE at the INDEX shows a horse's running at different distances and saves several references. S

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1921.

THE SEASON will consist of 16 days' racing, commencing on 30th July, 1921.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

	Rs.
Each Gentleman	50
Each Lady	15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. as.
Gents. Ticket	5 0
Lady	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. as.
Gents. Ticket	2 0
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady	1 0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs. as.	Second Class. Rs. as.
Rail fare with admission to GrandStand and 1st Enclosure	22 0	15 0
Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	20 0	13 0
Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	20 8	13 8

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C10046

TENDERS.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bake, House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.

A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 235 square yards with frontage of 23 feet to Bake House Lane and rectn frontage of 28 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.

Bake House Lane connects Meadows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.

The site is thus situate in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for erecting a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—

E. M. GILBERT, LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. T A C 9888

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads of Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars 223 ft. 9in.
Breadth overall, 39 ft. 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 800 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. (Incorporated in Tientsin), Hain Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam, engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
4 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,200 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 8/8. G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on 28th June, 1921, a dividend on Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum for 9 months ending 31st March, 1921, from which income-tax has to be deducted, a dividend on Ordinary shares at Re. 12 per share, free of income-tax, and a dividend on Defarred shares at Rs. 166-4-1 per share, free of income-tax, and interest on 2nd Preference shares on the amount paid at 7 per cent. per annum up to 31st March, 1921, free of income-tax, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Wednesday, 20th July, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., excluding Saturdays and Holidays, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 15th June, 1921, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay,
11th July, 1921. C10036

FOR SALE AT DUMAS

THE PREMIER SEA RESORT OF WESTERN INDIA

WELL SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND of 1,000 square yards each in Scheme I, as well as one acre plots in Scheme II at reasonable rates on leasehold. For further particulars apply to SECRETARY, Development Scheme, Dumas, Via-Surat. C9832

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Lecturer in Commerce on a salary of Rs 250—25—500.

(a) The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.

(b) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, if more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent of his salary to the provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the fund.

(c) Applications with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications should be submitted to the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow so as to reach him on or before the 16th July, 1921. C9945

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration, and,

To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & Co.
Managing Agents.

No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th July, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th August, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 4th August 1921 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once 10077

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 24 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY. (Offg.).
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India.
Bombay, 9th July 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of a very valuable plot of land admeasuring about 4,000 square yards faeing Cadell Road, Mahim, adjoining the new proposed park. For further particulars apply to Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLBHDAS, Solicitors, at 72, Medows Street, Fort.

C10065

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1921, has been declared payable on and after July 23rd to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1921.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

Intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

July 14th, 1921.

C10068

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Second Return of Rs. 400 per share has been declared by us and that the same may be received at our Office, 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1921, or on any subsequent day, except Saturday, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.), as per Circular already posted to the Shareholders.

N. WHADDIA,
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

C10067

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th day of July to the 7th day of August, 1921, both days inclusive for the preparation of warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th August, 1921, payable to Shareholders registered on the 25th day of July, 1921.

Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
A. M. MASANI,
Assistant Secretary.

Bombay, 15th July, 1921.

C10074

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the period ending 31st March 1921 at the rate of Rs. 5 per share after deducting Income-tax thereon will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, at the New Offices of the Company at 1st Floor, Dadyseth's House, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, (which will be occupied on and from 1st August 1921) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, the 7th July 1921, and who have paid all the calls.

The dividends will be paid on production of the share Certificates at the above Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
for the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1921. 10079

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 14th July, 1921, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 12th August, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Any call not paid by 12th August 1921, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier that due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent. per annum till due date.

The call shall be payable by such shareholders whose names appears on the Register on 7th July 1921

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1921. C10078

NOTICE.

RE. THE STANDARD OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)
N. H. MOOS, Esq. ... Official Liquidator.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the Factory belonging to the above Company for the manufacture of Vegetable Oils, situate at Connaught Road, Byculla, together with plant, machinery, explers, etc., and articles of furnitures now in the said Factory together with the benefit of the Lease. The Factory is built on land about 2,100 square yards and comprises a substantial building of four compartments. The Liquidator has secured a fresh Lease from the owner of the building with the sanction of the Court for a period of 20 years to be executed in favour of the Liquidator or his nominees with an option of 5 years more at an increased rental at the option of the Lessees. The terms of the proposed Lease can be seen at the Liquidator's Office, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and the Factory by an appointment.

All offers must be submitted by the 28th day of July, 1921, accompanied with a deposit of 25 per cent. in cash to the undersigned who is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Dated 12th July, 1921.

Per pro. N. H. Moos,
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.

C10044

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

THE EASTERN PETROLEUM AND FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to the circulars issued to the shareholders of the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd, not having reached all the Shareholders in sufficient time to allow communications in respect to their exercising the option offered, the Directors of the Eastern Petroleum and Finance Co., Ltd., have resolved to keep the list of subscriptions to the shares of the latter Company open till 31st July 1921. Those who have as yet not sent in their application are invited to send them in before that date. Those who may not have received the circular and application forms are requested to apply immediately for the same.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

10086

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 200 per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.
Rs. 10 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.
Rs. 4 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid-up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 16th August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 20th July, 1921, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

R10070

THE HATIM MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hatim Mills, Ltd., will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the 27th July, 1921 in the Registered Office of the Company at Surat to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of accounts made upto 31st December, 1920.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of two of the Directors who retire by Rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Notice is given that The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd July to 2nd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
THE HATIM MILLS, LTD.

Surat, 6th July, 1921.

C10069

NOTICE.

THE AMENDED ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR PRESIDENCY European Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, i.e., Europeans resident, outside of Bombay City, have been published on the notice board on the 15th July, 1921, and can be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House building, first floor. Applicants suggesting any modifications in or additions to the Rolls should apply to the undersigned within 2 months from above date, failing which it will be necessary for them to apply to the Revising Authority.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,
and Returning Officer.

Bombay Collector's Office,
15th July, 1921.

C10085

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMSETJI ARDESHIER WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIER HORMUSJI, JEHANGIR ARDESHIER WADIA, KHURSETJEE JAMSETJI ARDESHIER and NUSSERWANJI PESTONJI ARDESHIER WADIA, the Trustees of the Will of Ardeshier Hormusji Wadia have contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from tht date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages tenements and building standing thereon, situate at Kolbhat Lane, Dhobitalao, in the Registration Distriot and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 6/9 square yards or thereabout and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 225, New No. 1707, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 136 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Pandurang Javjee on the South by the said Kolbhat Lane, on the East by the property of the said Pandurang Javjee and on the West partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Gopaljee Kalianjee.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10080

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from Medical Graduates are invited by the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1921, for the post of Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. The post is half-time non-pensionable one and tenable up to the end of April, 1922, after which the term may be extended from year to year at the discretion of Government.

DEAN, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

C10087

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

MY one Share No. 3192 of the Bombay United Mills, Ltd., has been Lost. Any body who might have found it, may please return it to me. I have to take a duplicate of the share, therefore those who may have any claim upon it should inform me or the Bombay United Mills Ltd., within fifteen days.

KHURSHEDBIBI,
Wife of Hakim Babarali Mugli Sara, Surat.

R832

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESMAIL HAJI JUSUB has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 744 3/9 square yards or thereabouts out of which 231 square yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 493 3/9 square yards is of Sanadi tenure and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 3124 and 4196, New Nos. 10020 and 1158, Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619, and New Survey No. 5738, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Thuker Namdeo, on the West by the Northbrook Street, on the North by the property hereinafter 2ndly described and on the South by the Public Road called Grant Road and which premises are assessed under E ward Nos. 34-33-36 (1) and Street Nos. 207 and 1-2.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government or quit and ground rent tenure, situate at Grant Road aforesaid in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 209 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property Firstly described under Old Nos 3124 and 4916 New Nos. 10020 and 11158 Old Survey Nos. 4468 and 4619 and New Survey No. 5738, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage on the West by the Northbrook Street, on the North the property of Sultan Subehdar and on the South by the property hereinbefore Firstly described and which premises are assessed under E Ward No. 797 and Street No. 263.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10072

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEEROZSHA PESTONJI MISTRY, has contracted to sell to our client LADVABAI BALKRISHNA PEDNEKAR and HARISCHANDRA BABOORAO PEDNEKAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras 'and or ground admeasuring 289.44 square yards or standing thereon and known as plots No. thereabouts together with the building 10-11 on the plan of Bai Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir D. M. Petiti their Chuna Bhuthi Estate situate, lying and being on a forty-five feet road of the parties off Foras Road, Grant Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming part of a large piece of land the property of the parties which whole piece of land is registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 4434, 4435, and 7 and 4448 and Street Nos. 1-2-3 and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, on or towards the South by the other property of the Vendor and now of J. F. Barucha on or towards the public road and on or towards the east property of Khatisabibi Chotani and Hazrabai Chotani.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO
Purchaser's Attorneys

C10083

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GUSTAD KHODADAD IRANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that land situate on the North-West side of a 26 feet Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which has been computed to contain six hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-West by plot No. 20 of the Boards Dadar-Matunga Estate on the North-East by plot No. 26 of the Boards said Estate on the South-East by a 26 feet road and on the South-West by plot No. 18 of the said estate and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 1257 and by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6672 and Street No. 239.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.

10081

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALLY TYABALLY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Forjett Cross Street or Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,477 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot Nos. 2A and 2B of the Forjett Street Estate of Mr. J. R. Patell, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 89, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 7060, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon, and bounded on or towards the East by the Forjett Cross Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4 of the said Estate, on or towards the North by a proposed private road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 of the said estate and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos. 3427 (1), 3247 (1A), 3427 (3) and 3428, and Street Nos. 1-1A-2 and 3.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10076

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY the 30th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cottonseeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of chillies, bags of jawari, bags of Hirda, bags of toor, bags of oorid, bags of bajri, bags of flour, loose iron pipes, bdles of C. P. goods, baskets of bangles, cases of locks, bags of cement, bdles of twist, bdles of bagging, cases of luggage, cases of lossenges, cases of provisions, empty cylinders, bdles of jogree, case of marble balls, loose woollen boards, bags of sugar, case of brushes, cases of tea, case of plough, bdles of C. I. Sheets, case of soap, cases of machinery, bdles of coir ropes, brass slates, loose I. bars, empty iron drums, empty woollen casks, bdle of silk waste, bag of cardamom, bags of sweeping grain, bdles of cotton, bales of cotton, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 921

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. J. Greenacre, Esq., of Vacuum Oil Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sorab House Ormiston Road, Apollo Pier, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room suites dining table, chairs, single and double beds mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and tea trays, English sideboard, safe, utensils crockeries, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF "THORN" LAUNCH.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 16th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Co., works at Mazagon Road near Tram Terminus the well-known Launch "Thorn" of Composite body, 50 H. P. 35 ft. long, 8½ ft. Breadth. 6 ft. deep, 4½ ft. draught. Thorny Croft engine. Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS (C. P.).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Tank Bunder, opposite Maharaj Saw Mill, by order of Messrs. Biswas and Co, Timber Merchants, and on account and risk of Messrs. S. and L. Sathe and Co., Timber Merchants of No. 5 Kandewadi, the following:—

About 10 tons 26 cft and 5 c in of teak scantlings. (C. P.), 11ft and up by 3in by 2in.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS AND GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the Mortgagor the following:—

One box ivory gangifa, gold gilied tibetan figures of Tara and mahadeove, old gold coins gold enamelled Dara, one lot of silver coins, gold bracelets, emerald pendents, pearl necklace, one ring with fine diamonds, ring with diamonds and rubies, long gold chain, one earring with pearl and diamond, one lot gold and melled articles etc

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th July at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (ST..)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubbertyred vis a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubbertyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.

One coupe wheel landau by press with Waler horse and one set of harness in good order.

1 Humber Motor Car 12-14 H.P. five seater with bosch Magneto and Zenith carburetter in good running order.

One 10-15 H P "Dehaque" French motor car in good running order.

AUCTION SALES OF STATIONERY PADS, STONE BOTTOM PIECES FOR LARGE GENERATING TANK, PRINTING MACHINE ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES, ONE CASE AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL 2 CASES BLACK SATTEEN, ONE CASE SHUTTLES CHROME BUFFALO PICKING BENDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120 Apollo Street, by order of the Banks offices and Insurance office concerned the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned one case containing American stamp pads for Rubber stamps. Two cases switches, Holders etc.

2 bundles chrome buffalo picking bends.

Two Large stone Bottom Pieces for Large Generating Tank one Printing Machine by Pearl (U. S. A.).

One case woolen cops about 234 lbs. about 10 gross English cornels wool shuttles. Two cases Black Satteen each of 50 pieces and 44 in.

On account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Ally Kaderbhoy and Co., of Cawasji Patel Street.

One case contg. 80 gross Eberhard Faber Lead Pencils.

On account and risk of the concerned, 60 Dates Quazen Yellow account Book Papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE AT NEW MARINE LINES NO. 21.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard by Roberts, blackwood old open carved chiffoniers cupboards and sofas etc. collection of very rich oil paintings, water colours and old china ware, rich electric table and hall lamps, electric ceiling fans, English enamelled bath tubs and wash hand stands, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, white enamelled single bedsteads with horse hair matting and curtains, almyrahs and cupboards by Roberts, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, meat safes, one extra large size English steel round ice refrigerator with patent round tray, glass door book cases, easy chairs, palm stands, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.

The property of F. F. Gordon, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
23, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The auction sale of landed property at Tardeo advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

Outright Auction Sale of Entire Stock of Woollen, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, ready made clothings, Hosiery, Collars, Leather goods, Perfumery, shop furniture, Electric fans and fittings, etc., etc., of the old and well knewn High Class Tailors Messrs. E. M. Ebrahim at Linden House, opposite Green's Mansions on Apollo Bunder, by order of the concerned.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 16th and SUNDAY the 17th day of July at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Boot and Shoes, Toys, Perfumery, Cutlery, etc., Suitable for presentation on Parsi Patati Holiday occasion.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th TUESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 21st day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the shop of Powwala Buildings, opposite the Nowsari Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, by order of the owner of the British Stores (who are selling of the goods as the building is to be pulled down) entire stock in trade of the shop comprising high class ladies', gents' and children boot, shoes and sandals by well known American and English makers such as White House, Rice, Hutchins, Lews, Brown Shoe Co., Fine Art, Bostock etc., large collection of Fancy toys, fancy articles, ladies' and gents' purses, antimonyware, perfumery, cutlery, etc., as also made to order shop furniture such as glass show cases sliding glass door cupboards, writing tables, chairs, electric lights, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BUFFALOES THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in the stable of Rustomjee Jamshedjee Cabinet Maker at Lalchimni Arthur Road by the order of the mortgagee Seth Parsottam Hathibhai and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bholabhai Dwarkadas.

55 buffaloes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Auction Sale of all the Stock in trade of Messrs. J. C. and Co., at Kalbadevi Road No. 363-365.

On WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1921, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at above mentioned place by order of Seth Tahilram Girdharidas the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jesangbhai Hemchand Kapdia and Chhaganlal Ratanchund trading under the style of Messrs. J. C. and Co., Mortgagors:—

Big lot of wire ropes, tablt fans, A, C and A C currents, ceiling fans, circular Flexible Cord, English, Japanese and China switches, Insulators, Counter weights, Brackets, Switch Boards Cast, Glass Shades, Cocue, wall plugs, half work shop implements, screws, nails, and glass globes, besides several other articles pertaing to Electricity.

Furniture including big glass door cup boards, folding table, stand, Remington Typewriter No. 8, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of salt.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating: their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indiffierent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

in boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2.

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

When the kidneys are weakened strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. And when the kidneys are well, let commonsense keep them well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta," with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, etc., also for Natal and Cape Colony close at 9 a.m.

S. S. Morea, with outward mails, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SUNDAY July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's lecture on "Swadeshi" at the Jain Desasar, Chinchpokly at 6 p.m.

Mahatmaji's lecture on "Swadeshi" at M. Goculdas Market Hall, Kalbadevi Road, 6-30 p.m.

Cricket matches: (1) Parsi Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College; (2) Hindu Gymkhana vs. B.B. & C.I. Ry. (3) Elphinstone vs. Engineers C.C,

Cricket matches: (1) Liberal vs. Northbrook, (2) Persian vs. Bright; (3) Sassanian vs. Gamdevi; (4) Cyclists vs. Elphinstone; (5) Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana; (6) Hindu Gymkhana vs. Friend's Union C.C.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DOCTOR or HAKIM.—Sirimbai Eruchshaw Doctor, wife of Dr. Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim and sister of Framroze Khashroo Patel died yesterday evening at r. Funeral 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) today.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SO ARSHIP] LEAGUE BOMBAY.

The annual general meeting of the above League will be held on Sunday the 17th instant at Motilal House No. 2, 2nd floor, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., to adopt the report for the last year and to elect office bearers for the ensuing year.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (except those who are at present empanelled) are not required to attend at the High Court today but are required to attend on Monday morning the 18th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN MITRA MANDAL

The monthly gathering of the above mandal will be held on Sunday the 17th July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Maratha High School Sandhurst Road, Girgaum when the poet of Nagpur Mr. Anandrao Tekade will recite poems composed by him.

KARNATAK SABHA.

A meeting of the Karnatak Sabha will be held at Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar's Vithaldas Building Thakurdwar at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow. All the members and sympathisers are requested to attend the meeting.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League, Mr. M. O. Altekar will deliver a public lecture on "A Scheme for Primary and Secondary Education" today at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Mr. D.G. Padhye will preside.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.

In connection with the citizens' Self-help Hospitals and Mutual Benefit Dispensaries" Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarney will deliver a lecture on Sunday the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vanita Vibram hall opposite Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Agarkar Day will be celebrated on Sunday the 17th July 1921. A public meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, when Mr. G. K. Deodhar will preside and Prof. G. G. Tipnis will be the principal speaker.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, Headmaster, St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, will deliver a public lecture on "The Egg, its formation and growth" (with reference to the fowl) tomorrow at 6 p.m. in the hall of Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar, Seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Sabbath class will meet at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday. There will be no Jewish History class on the same day. The Marathi class will meet at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and at 4 p.m., there will be a weekly meeting. Shorthand classes will meet at 7-30 p.m. on Monday and Thursday.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, a meeting of liquor and toddy dealers will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to consider what steps be taken to put into effect the general wish expressed by the dealers at the previous meeting, when Mahatma Gandhiji will preside. The meeting is open only to liquor and toddy dealers and to the members of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha. (

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Headquarters (Sleater Road) on Saturday, the 16th instant between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.) A condolence meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held in the Hall of the Prarthana Samaj, on Sunday, the 17th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to express the Brotherhood's sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Jalbhoy D. Bharda, Organiser and Joint Principal of the New High School and a distinguished member of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

MAHATMAJI'S ADDRESS TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, Mahatma Gandhi will deliver an address on "Swadeshi" before the handloom weavers and other residents of Byculla to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the ground next to Laxmi Art Printing Works in Sankli Street, Byculla.

REPRESSION IN MUTTRA.

The President District Congress Committee, Muttra wires under date July 12th to say that prosecution of national workers is going on in a vigorous manner there. The latest victim was one Pandit Ramchandra, —a nationalist who was prosecuted for singing national songs. He preferred going to jail for one year to furnishing security.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT TO ENFORCE AN AGREEMENT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Kaikhusru M. Sethna v. Jal Muncherji Writer

The plaintiff in this case, an old Parsi brought this suit for the enforcement of an agreement contained in a writing executed by the defendant in February 1917. The plaintiff's case was that he had brought up, maintained and educated the defendant who was the son of a friend of his, ever since 1897 when the defendant's father died and the defendant was four years' old. He had put the boy to school and latterly when the defendant had attained majority in different mills to learn the work of weaving-master and had paid a sum of Rs. 800 to enable the defendant to learn the work. In consideration for all these obligations and out of gratitude the defendant had passed the aforesaid writing by which he agreed to keep the plaintiff with him with great respect and maintain him during the course of his natural life, and that in the evene of his living separate for any reason he bound himself to pay to the plaintiff one-half of his earnings whatever they were, every month, as long as he lived. The defendant lived with the plaintiff up to January 1920, and up to that time used to hand over to the plaintiff whatever salary he received. The defendant married in January 1920; and the plaintiff alleged that since then at the instigation of his mother-in-law, the defendant had left the plaintiff's house and gone to live with his father-in-law. The defendant had also failed to pay to the plaintiff any part of his earnings, although the defendant was now earning Rs. 125 a month. The plaintiff on their allegations prayed that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff every month one equal half share of his earnings from service or business; or in the alternative that the defendant may be ordered to go and live with the plaintiff and to maintain him. The plaintiff also claimed the return of certain articles which he alleged he had given to the defendant for safe custody.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The defendant's case was that the writing on which the plaintiff relied had been obtained from the defendant by the exercise of undue influence, at a time when the defendant was without any other home or friend. He denied that the plaintiff had paid Rs. 800 for enabling him to learn the work of weaving-master. Till January 1920 he had paid the whole of his salary to the plaintiff, and he left his house because the plaintiff by his conduct made it impossible for him to live with him. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief under the said argument.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. P. B. Vatcha appeared for the defendant.

It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the agreement was in the nature of a slavery-bond, and that its terms were oppressive and void as against public policy. Such an argument could not be specifically enforced. The defendant could not be compelled to go and live with the plaintiff. That part of the agreement depended upon the personal will of the party and could not be specifically enforced. The second part of the agreement for payment of half the earnings was in the nature of a penalty.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivering judgment remarked in the course of it that on an analysis of the evidence in the case the many attentions and care and affection which the plaintiff detailed as having been expended upon the defendant sank to small proportions. As regards the alleged payment of Rs. 800 to the weaving-master, the Court held it not proved. It may be that the plaintiff did pay some premium, but the Court doubted very much whether the receipt by the plaintiff of the defendant's salary with the exception of what was barely sufficient to enable him to live was not a sufficient remuneration to the plaintiff for this. The truth seemed to be that the plaintiff who not so long ago was carrying on money-lending business and was a well-known figure in the law courts, began to realise the possibility of securing a provision for his old age by entangling this hardworking and industrious young man into a business arrangement disadvantageous to him and favourable to himself, and thereby battering on his earnings for the rest of his life. The plaintiff and the defendant's father were partners and apparently close friends, and in his Lordship's opinion what the plaintiff did up to 14th February 1917 for the defendant was the very least he could do for the child of his old friend. What care and attention plaintiff expended on the defendant did not appear sufficient to justify the imposition on the defendant of the onerous terms contained in the agreement. This inadequacy of consideration was a material element in deciding whether the agreement was brought about under undue influence or not. His Lordship had no doubt that the plaintiff pestered and worried the defendant and threatened to cause his dismissal from the mill, and the latter in order to secure himself against the persecution executed the agreement in suit. He believed the defendant had had no independent advice. Nobody would advise him to enter into such a suicidal arrangement In the Court's opinion the agreement sued upon was one imposing servile restrictions upon the defendant. Half the proceeds of his labour were to be given to the plaintiff. It was true that it was not open to a judge to create new grounds of public policy; but in his Lordship's view the agreement in suit was against public policy. There was little difference between an agreement to give half one's labour free to another for the rest of his life, and an agreement to give half one's earnings. Most people would call the former a kind of slavery indenture. It would reduce the defendant to a kind of serf. The plaintiff was not entitled to any damages, as the Court held that the agreement was voidable and against public policy. His Lordship also held that the plaintiff had failed to show his title to any of the articles claimed.

The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

OBJECT OF RENT ACT.

PREVENTION OF PROFITEERING.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha v. F. Portlock and another.

The plaintiffs in this case, the Japanese Cotton Trading Coy., purchased on 29th July 1920 the remainder of a sublease of a building called "Gool Mansion" situate at Mayo Road. The building consisted of eight flats of which one was in the occupation of the defendants, as tenants. The plaintiffs' case was that they purchased the building in order to provide residence for their Japanese staff; accordingly the day after the purchase, they gave notice to the defendants to quit by the end of September, 1920. The defendants attorned to the plaintiffs and paid rent which was accepted up to September, but pleaded the Rent Act and declined to quit. Among the defences taken up by the defendants, one was that the purchase was 'ultra vires' of the Company, and so the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit. They also raised the issue whether the occupation of the servants of the Company was in law the occupation of the landlord. They submitted that it could not be said that the plaintiffs reasonably and 'bonafide' required the premises for their own occupation.

Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendants

His Lordship disallowed the issue as to the purchase being 'ultra vires' of the Company, as the defendant's having attorned to the plaintiffs, were estopped from denying the title of their landlord. Dealing with the second defence mentioned above, his Lordship, in the course of his judgment, remarked that section 9 (2) of the Rent Act recognised two grounds founded on the occupation of the premises: (1) for the landlord's 'own' occupation, and (2) for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held. The effect of the word 'own' was no doubt to emphasise the personality of the subject, as for instance the phrase "every man is his 'own' lawyer." Here it emphasised the personality of the landlord. But in the Court's opinion the emphasis was used merely to contrast the occupation of the landlord with the occupation of the 'cestui que' trust or beneficial owner. It was not intended to exclude the rule of law that the occupation of a servant is the occupation of the master. In deciding on the requirements of landlords, it had always been the practice to consider the space required for the accommodation of servants. Defendants' counsel had relied upon the words "some other person in his employ," in the corresponding section of the English Act, and argued that, their omission in the Indian Act showed that the Indian Legislature declined to recognise the occupation of a servant. But the occupation of a servant may be either 'qua' servant that of his master or 'qua' tenant of his master. The English section referred to the latter and did not touch the former. It allowed the landlord to substitute another tenant if that tenant was in his employ; but in no way affected the rule that the occupation of the servant 'qua' servant is the occupation of the master.

HOW STAFF OCCUPIED THE PREMISES.

The question then was whether the staff were occupying the premises as servants of the landlord company or as their tenants. The test was whether this occupation is necessary or ancillary to the performance of the servant's duties. In the case of Dobson v. Jones a surgeon who resided in a hospital so that he might be able more readily to perform the services required of him was held to occupy as a servant. Tindall C. J. in that case said: "The comer who is placed in rooms of his master over the stable, the gardner who is put into the house in the garden or the porter who occupies the lodge at the park gates, cannot be considered to occupy as tenants, but as servants merely whose possession and occupation is strictly and properly that of their masters." So also in Bent v. Roberts a constable occupying quarters in the police station building was held to occupy as servant. But where the occupation was by way of remuneration or part payment for services, the servant occupied it as a servant but as a tenant. The Company's staff would pay no rent for the premises they occupied, but that made no difference if their occupation was part of their remuneration, and not necessary and subservient to the performance of their services. In the present case it was clear that the occupation of the servants was by way of remuneration. The Company's place of business was not at Mayo Mansion, and the residence of the staff in the building was not necessary to the performance of their services. Any other residence in Bombay would do equally well. As a matter of fact some of the staff resided at Malabar Hill. The Japanese staff when serving out of Japan were entitled to foreign service allowance and house accommodation as part of their remuneration. Therefore, although they paid no rent their occupation would be not as servants but as tenants. The occupation of the staff would not therefore, be the occupation of the landlord company. But the plaintiffs relied on another ground and that was the general ground of any cause which might be denied to the Court to be sufficient. The point had arisen before Martin J. in the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; but the case had gone off on other grounds. His Lordship referred to the case of Stovin v. Fairbrass which turned on the corresponding provisions of the English Act. But the scheme of the section of the Indian Act was different. The words here are any cause which may be deemed satisfaction, by the Court." The word "any" is as wide as possible; it excludes limitation and qualification. These words placed no limit on the discretion of the Court. The Court's discretion in determining what was a satisfactory cause was unfettered. Under the English Act accommodation for the staff was a specific ground. Did its mission in the Indian Act lead to an inference that it was not so in India? His Lordship thought it was not so. The particular case of accommodation of an employe was omitted in the Indian Act, merely because it was superfluous in view of the very wide terms of the last clause. In the Court's view the accommodation of a staff of employes was sufficient cause under section 9 (2) of the Rent Act. His Lordship felt fortified in the view he held by the fact that express provision was made for such a case in the English Act. The plaintiffs had spent four lakhs of rupees in the purchase of the leasehold of the property and it would be the grossest injustice to prevent them from putting it to the use for which they had purchased it. This would be tantamount to expropriation, and the object of the Rent Act was not the expropriation of the landlord, but the prevention of profiteering.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for vacant possession.

LONDON MEDICAL COUNCIL.

With reference to the new requirements for the registration of students, which will come into force on 1st January 1923, the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education, London, points out, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, that the preliminary examination in Elementary chemistry and elementary Physics is intended to be taken *in addition to* the matriculation or other examination in general education. The latter examination must be complete in itself, without reference to the subjects of the preliminary examination in Science.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Brigade Staff on Thursday evening resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by four goals to one. The Gymkhana gave a very pretty exhibition of football, their forward line all being in excellent fettle and the wings, Gillespie and Morren being well supplied with the ball. The elder Bradley was unable to play but his younger brother played a most excellent game and Bourne and Terry were also in good form. Sergt. Major Elkins who refereed is getting a bit too autocratic and sent a Brigade player off the field for an impertinent remark without giving him the slightest warning.

Official and Personal.

Mr .Cowasji Jehangir left Government House on Thursday.

There was a Dinner Party and Dance at Government House, on Thursday.

Another attempt is being made to bring about a complete traffic deadlock in Bengal. Agents of Non-Cooperator propagandists are visiting various places in the interior, urging employees of the railways and steamers to go on a strike, which they declare, is the only means to improve their position.

SILLY ENQUIRIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Makund R. Jayakar, better known as "Mr. M. R. Jayakar, "Bar-at-Law" and mentioned in the Vernacular Press as "Barrister "Jayakar", appears in the "Chronicle" of this morning a second time disclaiming certain letters in the "Chronicle" under the signature of "Jayakar" in reply to several, may I say, silly inquiries from his many friends as to whether they (the letters) were his. Those of your numerous readers, that have come to regard reading of the "Chronicle" as a part of their daily avocations, and not those that peep into it when time is hanging very heavily over them, or when the paper happens to be near by, are well aware that Mr. Makund R. Jayakar seldom writes to the Press and that whenever he does write, the letters appear under his full signature viz. "Makund R. Jayakar", and this has been admitted by him. My letter "Policy of the "Chronicle" brought forth his first disclaimer and in writing one he was thoroughly justified for he stated "My position as a present "Director of the Chronicle makes this denial necessary"; but I am at a loss to know what could have made the second denial necessary. I may assure Mr. M. R. Jayakar that it was never my intention to mislead the Public nor my idea to foist my writings—silly stuff as some would call them—on the readers of the "Chronicle" as the writings of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who has earned the fame of possessing mastery over the English Language which very few of our great men can claim to have. However I would ask his many friends and followers to rest assured that I shall not in future put them to such trouble or expose them to ridicule.—Yours, etc.

JAYAKAR.

Bombay, July 12.

OUR BENIGN GOVERNMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If the government is unselfish and really cases for its subjects, it should take back the 3½ per cent. securities, or increase their interest or at least exempt them from income-tax.

A poor widow invested about Rs. 1,000 in them and now she wants to sell them, being in need of money. I told her if she sold them, she would not get more than Rs. 570. She heaved a sigh and went away. I do hope our benign government will do something to save poor persons from sustaining such heavy losses.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Fergusson College, July 14.

THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY,

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The quasi-political patients of Mr. Painter's creation now rotting in the Dharwar prison in the Dharwar shooting case are refused from today the consolation of soothing their minds by doses of news from the "Bombay Chronicle"; they are now to be administered only the mild, extra innocuous potions of news dispensed through the columns of the Bori Bunder Old Dame.

Yesterday three more arrests were made—two Mahomedan volunteers and one superannuated butcher paihlwan.—Yours etc.

STILL-OUT-OF-THE-PRISON.

Dharwar July 14.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SPECIAL "BENEFIT" BOXING TOURNAMENT.

There was a crowded house at the Excelsior last night. Colonel Lavie had put his whole heart into making the programme a success and the result was a triumph for his organising capacity. The object was a right worthy one, the proceeds going to the widow and child of Inspector Melville, a most popular Bombay boxer who was for years middle-weight Champion of Western India. Colonel Lavie refereed with his customary skill and judgment and the fighting was very clean and wholesome throughout.

The first fight between W. Bowen and Cliff Coveney was a very well-matched affair. W. Bowen had the advantage in reach but Coveney proved himself a stuffy fighter and eventually won.

The second fight was a poor affair with the participants for the most part being content to dog each other round the ring with pugilistic gestures.

Result:—

Dick Perry beat C. Jarman on points.

The next fight was a six round contest between Cyril Murray and Sergeant Beal the Feather Weight Champion of India and the result was a foregone conclusion. Sergeant Beal was infinitely superior and had things all his own way. He fought his usual sporting fight. The fight finished in the third round.

Pochkhanawalla who acted as substitute for Sahyar gave an excellent display of boxing against Hewins whom he beat easily on points.

Corporal Flannery is not a person we particularly like, but still we think, he had rather bad luck in being disqualified for hitting low in the third round of his fight with C. Judge. The holding seemed to be on the other side.

The next fight between Pat Murray and Pat O'Halloran was quite evenly contested but there was a tremendous lot of clinching. O'Halloran was the stuffier boxer and deserved his win on points.

Then came the big fight of the evening the famous Milton Kubes and Nick Longman. Kubes was conceding ten pounds in weight. The first two rounds were evenly contested but Kubes scored in the third and fourth rounds and was awarded the decision on points.

At the conclusion the prizes were presented by Mrs. Lavie and a thoroughly good evening's sport came to an end.

Subject to confirmation His Majesty the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. A. Doolittee as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Madras.—(A.P.)

IRREGULARITY OF LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me through your widely read paper to bring it to the notice of the railway authorities of the G. I. P. Ry. in Bombay the indifferent way in which they run their suburban train service. To any season ticket holder, it will be a matter of daily occurrence to reach his destination late at least by half an hour for the last three months. The reason is that there is something quite rotten with the railway rolling-stock, or it is an open shirking of the duties the company owes to the public as well as to itself. The Company Authorities cannot have been indifferent to the daily late arrival of the local trains for such a long time.

The company might plead that they have the right to cancel a train according to their convenience without any previous notice. But that right is an implied question meaning that they run the other trains regularly so that the passengers might avail themselves of the use of the next train.

It is really a wonder that means are being tried for improved methods of railway in Bombay, like electrifying, etc, while the existing ones are not improved in the proper lines and run according to the requirements of the public. The railway being one of the means of communication should be adjusted according to the needs of the public. Bombay is a great business centre and if you take off the business and the instruments that carry on the business, I mean the employees in thousands, then Bombay is nothing. Especially in a town like this where the question of housing its population is being very keenly felt, the suburban trains should be run in a more regular way and the number of trains being increased correspondingly to meet the requirements of the travelling public. I hope, the railway authorities will soon realise how they are putting the public into great inconveniences by their dereliction of duty and try to run the local trains more punctually in future.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. P. AYYAR.

INFRINGMENT OF EXCISE RULES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hasten to bring to the notice of the Excise Department and to protest most emphatically against the manner in which the liquor-shop keepers of the Gamdevi Circle are allowed to indulge in wantonly infringing the rules of the liquor licenses they hold.

Last night, I was strolling along the Gamdevi Road just to witness how the picketing was being conducted and was greatly struck by the admirably peaceful persuasion of the volunteers on the one side and the extreme resentment exhibited by the grim looks of the liquor dealers on the other. Shortly after the clock struck nine, the front door of the shop where I was standing was closed, but to my utter surprise I saw a private back door was opened in went some of the tavern customers who were served hastily and plentifully. The amazement still increased when I saw that this was done in the presence of some police authorities who appeared to take the least trouble to notice what was going on around them in the form of the most illicit traffic of liquor. Immediately I went to the next liquor shop, and noticed the same thing being practised, and on enquiry in the neighbourhood I was not a little astonished to hear that in spite of the Police, the liquor-shop keepers were invariably engaged in this sort of base dealing, and all requests to the Police to intervene had been of no avail absolutely.

It now appears to me that the Excise Authorities have passed the bounds of neutrality in respect to the picketing operations and are actively though secretly assisting illegal dealing in liquor outside prescribed hours. If this is actually so, the authorities owe it to themselves and to the public to come out frankly and boldly and confess they are out for the destruction of the anti liquor campaign. On the other hand, if they are not a party to this grievous breach of public faith reposed in them, we expect the higher authorities to visit the spot personally and tackle with the offenders who thus set aside their moral instincts in the ceaseless pursuit for money. We believe that there are still lurking in the minds of these gods of the Excise Department some ounces of honesty and justice and that their conscience have not been dead so long as not to come forth and utter a timely note of warning at this critical juncture where the welfare of a whole nation is concerned. If we are wrong in this assumption which God forbid, then all our hopes for a moral emancipation of our nation through the agency of our administrators will vanish, and a fresh and more vigorous propaganda will have to be evolved.

I appeal, therefore, in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is righteous on earth and in the name of our Creator Himself, the authorities to view this unscrupulous behaviour of the liquor licensees in the right perspective and see that this illegal practice is nipped in the bud. They will be doing an immense good to the world as well as to themselves if they assist us at least to this extent which I hope they will do without any more delay. Meanwhile, I protest most strongly against the attitude of some of the Police Authorities on the spot, and trust a rigid course will soon be adopted by the responsible authorities for dealing with such wilful lethargy.—Yours, etc.

K. S. MANIAN.

Girgaon, June 28.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to read in your paper that the Kurla-Trombay feeder railway line has been sanctioned by Government. The next most urgent scheme is to run a similar feeder railway line starting from Bandra, via Panda Versova, Merva, Manori, Gorai, Utan Dongri, Raimurde to Bassein and Arnala. This will prove to be the cheapest, and quickest way for the development of Salsette. With a railway line along the coast, say within a mile from the shore, the whole of the Salsette will be a popular sea-side suburb and the Island of Dharavi in particular will be a second Mahableshwar. I trust these lines will attract the attention of the Development of Department.—Yours etc.,

AD REM.

(Continued from column 6.)

people. He says India is the Motherland not only of the Hindus and the Muslims but also of the Christians. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all her sons of whatever caste, creed or faith they may be to fight for her cause and try to liberate her from perpetual slavery and humiliation. He says that there can be no earthly reason for the Indian Christians to keep themselves aloof from the present Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement, because there is nothing un-Christian in it, rather for a true Christian the principle underlying it is the same which their Prophet had by exmaple left for them to adopt while fighting for the sublime cause of truth and justice.

Correspondence Summarised.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. D. Ardeshir informs that the news supplied by the Associated Press from Poona, re. the fining of pickets Rs. 10 each which appeared in the Dak issue of "The Chronicle" of June 29th is false. He says that those who were fined were not members of the Poona Picketing Volunteers Corps.

INDIA AND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.—Mr. K. L. Killedar very strongly emphasises the importance of foreign propaganda if India is to keep the outside world enlightened about the real situations of the country. He says that foreign propaganda was strongly advocated by statesman of the calibre and foresight of the late Lokamanya Tilak and even now it is advocated by people like Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari who have seen the state of ignorance about India in foreign countries. He, therefore, would ask the Congress to restart "India", the organ of the British Congress Committee in England and would assure the Congress that the money it would spend in this direction would be well-spent.

"THOUGHTS ON RAMADAN."—Mr. E. H. Ashruff of Rander writes to say that he had translated the above article which appeared in "The Chronicle" on the 11th of May last into Guzarati and had distributed 1,500 copies of it amongst the Guzarati-speaking people in the Bombay Presidency. He thinks that the Muslims of India will be greatly benefited by its perusal. He entreats the writer of the article, Mr. M. W. Pickthall, thus to enlighten the Muslims of India on the philosophy of the precepts of Islam from time to time.

DADAR MUNICIPAL MARATHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.—"Artimis" complains that the Dadar Municipal authorities have engaged a very unsuitable building for the purpose of the Dadar Municipal Marathi Girls' School as the said school's own premises is going to be demolished on account of the Dadar Kumbharwada Road Scheme. He says that the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem to be paid as rent for newly-acquired building is too high and the building insanitary owing to the accumulation of filth and sewage. The girls are experiencing great inconveniences for want of water taps, etc. He, therefore, requests the public of Dadar to move in the matter.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—"A Ratepayer" thinks that more than four times the usual expense is borne by the Bandra Municipality year after year in clearing the gutters and in performing such other sanitary work. He says that with the setting in of the rains the sewage and other sorts of filth becomes much heavier and more difficult to remove. Therefore money would be saved if this work were done in the dry season.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.—"V." complains about the sluggish way in which transactions are carried on in the Imperial Bank of India. He says from his own experience that to cash a cheque or to get documents signed or countersigned, those who keep accounts with the Bank have to spend hours of their valuable time. He does not understand why the Bank is appointing Governors and other highly-paid officials when the real functions of business are becoming more and more cumbersome.

THE SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.—Mr. Chapheker Krishnaji Govind appreciates the full significance of the regular annual celebration of the "Shivaji Festival" in Poona since its inauguration by the late Lokmanya Tilak in the year 1895, as an institution helping to stir up feelings of past glory and patriotism in the minds of the Maratha people. But in these days when Hindu-Muslim paternity is a *fait accompli*, he deprecates the idea of unwittingly making some passing reference by some of the partisans of the undeniable great hero of the Maharastra country, to certain historical Hindu-Muslim strained relations of the time. He writes:—"The profuse cheers offered by the audience when the incident of the death of Afzal Khan was sung in ballad and the epithet of "mlechha" given to Moslems must not be condoned and applauded in present days." He requests the organisers of the festival to take note of this very important fact in the future celebrations of the anniversary.

RECREATION GROUND FOR BANDRA INDIANS.—"Andrews" says that the existing Recreation Ground in Bandra is a sole monopoly of the Europeans and their kith for playing golf and other outdoor games. The Indian youths for the want of a ground are to go without any sort of athletic sports. He, therefore, appeals to the Municipal Councillors to kindly see their way to provide the Indians of Bandra with a ground—a separate one or a part of the existing one for them to play outdoor games.

"NON-VIOLENT NON-COOPERATION."—"Cosmopolitan Cooperation" characterising the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation movement as creating a great evolutionary influence on the minds of the millions of Indian people, says that the movement is in its essence, "Non-Violent National Reconstructive Cooperation" and like Moses of old Mahatmaji is going to deliver the Indians out of their social, economic and political bondage by launching this religious movement amongst them.

BOMBAY BANKING CO., LTD.—"A Depositor" is at a loss to account for the unusual delay in winding up the affairs of the above defunct bank which failed eight years ago in 1913. He says the affairs of the Peoples Bank, the Specie Bank, the Credit Bank and others, all of which failed at the same crisis, were wound up long ago. The Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., was comparatively a small concern and the work o[illegible] should have been complet[illegible]

THE [illegible] IN[illegible]

THE CAR OF KINGS
DAIMLER
THE KING OF CARS
has
QUALITY
written on every part from Back-Axle to Radiator Cap.
LATEST MODELS
30 H. P. LIGHT SPORTING
30 „ STANDARD
45 „ SPECIAL
SOLE DAIMLER AGENTS.
THE
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Apollo Bunder.
Branch at DELHI. BOMBAY. Telegram: "CHALO"
8

STEEL BEAMS
GEO SERVICE & CO.
BOMBAY

A. R. DIAS & BROS.
79/81, Meadows Street Fort, BOMBAY
'Phone 5629.
Boys's White SAILOR SUITS, Rs. 7/8 each.
Boy's Coloured TUNIC SUITS Rs. 6/8 each,
(5 to 8 years)
Girl's White FROCKS Rs 7/8 each (4 to 6 years)

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICES.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1920.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
157-201 Sk. Memmon St } Tele. No 1703
BOMBAY. }

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H.P.
Rectifiers, Standard Portable Instruments,
D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15 H.P.
Dynamos 1 to 13 K. W.
Direct coupled Ice-cream freezers an Coffee grinders.
6 Dozen motors ready in Bombay for delivery.
Rock-bottom Prices.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. 'Phone 4545

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING.
(FRONT ENTRANCE) FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
FROM VHE
BEST & WELL-KNOWN MARSEILLES
MANUFACTURERS FOR
FLOORING RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS
CHURCHES SHOW-ROOMS, ETC. ETC.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Cheaper and Durable than any other make.
SAJAN & CO.,
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
ARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GODREJ SAFES.
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
872 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a sever competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
910 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replac other Makers' safe that had been
[redacted] H. E. th[redacted]nor

THE EASTERN ENGINEERING
AND
STORES SUPPLY AGENCY.
The Well-known Firm of Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants, Stores Suppliers and Contractors.
Call or write:—
ABDUL REHMON STREET,
Mandvi Post Box No. 233.
'Phone 5204. Tel. "DHUNSTEEL."

ASTHMA
Patients suffering from Asthma will be permanently and completely cured.
The medicine has been successfully tried by a Bacteriologist who has invented it.
FEE RS. 200.
will be charged after complete cure.
Apply Box No. 6025
Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

PURE SWADESHI
VEGETABLE TALLOW
The Best Substitute for Mutton Tallow.
GLYCERINE.
B. P. 1. 26: Just as good as any foreign Manufacture and by the only manufacturer in India . . .
STEARINE CANDLES
Stand the hottest climate in India, by the only Indian manufacturer.
OUR MOTTO: THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
S. G. PUROHIT, B.A., L.L.B.,
MERCHANT,
57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
from the
Best and Wellknown Italian Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES SCHOOLS, CHURCHES
SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock, Send your requiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co.
12, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL BOOKS.
(Sanctioned by the Directer of Public Instructions Bombay.
(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION
For all communities in matters religious oortis and others. In three vols., in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.
(2) BEAUTY AND JOY
An integrating and instructive novel of Indian life (original) a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.
A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
Price As. 2.
(4) GOOD READING
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8. Postage in all extra. All in English.
MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A.LLB
Gopipura, SURAT.
To be had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

IMPORTANT TO
INCOME TAX PAYERS
A BRIEF SUMMARY of the IMPROVEMENTS suggested in the
INDIAN
INCOME TAX ACT
and its working before the
SPECIAL
INCOME TAX
Committee appointed by the GOVERNMENT in a Book Form. Can be had TO-DAY on payment of 4 annas.
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F.L.A.A., (London) F.Inc.C.A.,
Public Accountants and Auditors,
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
30 Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
WAGNER 5 & 10 H.P.
Suitable for BARODA, BANGALORE and KASHMIR.
Immediate Delivery. Rockbottom Prices.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. 'Phone 4545.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 16, 1921.

WHERE ARE THE "LIBERALS"?

We drew attention yesterday to the duty which the Governments of India and Bombay, especially Sir George Lloyd's Government, owe to Justice in regard to the Dharwar official atrocities. May we venture to-day to remind the "Liberals," in particular their representatives in the Government, of their duty in the matter? So far as the Non-Cooperators are concerned, their position has been clearly and unmistakably defined in the message which Mahatma Gandhi sent to the public of Dharwar. He has congratulated the relatives of the victims of the official tyranny and the people in general upon their patience and fortitude and he has no doubt that incidents like that at Dharwar will accelerate our march towards Swaraj if we only retain our patience and spirit of non-violence. We warned the Government yesterday to realise before it is too late, before England, Europe and America are once more ringing with another unfortunate occurrence under British rule, that the Dharwar affair is one of the first magnitude and cannot, therefore, be settled in the manner in which it is sought to be done without a cry escaping to the world. Has that cry not yet reached our so-called Liberals who are safeguarding the interests of "the masses" in the "reformed" councils? Have they not yet awakened to the enormity of the outrage that was committed at Dharwar where some innocent lives were lost and several of their fellow-countrymen, including boys, were wounded, and the dying and wounded were callously left unattended for two hours? We have pointed out how diametrically opposed to one another are the versions of officials and the people of this tragic incident and how imperative it is, therefore, that a special impartial enquiry should be set on foot immediately if a gross and scandalous perversion of justice is to be avoided. A prominent member of the Liberal party in conversation with us expressed his strong conviction that no Indian was capable of the crime with which Shivlingappa has been charged by the public of Dharwar, and he refused to believe the statement that no provocation for the firing was given. Yet when he was asked if he thought Indians capable of such mean falsehood as to make such allegations against a countryman of their own, he had no answer to give except to make vague generalisations about Non-Co-operators and how they are playing with fire and the like. We cannot say if this is the attitude of the average "Liberal", but we ask every honest-minded "Liberal" if he feels sure that justice will be done in the forthcoming judicial enquiry when the prosecution is being organised and manipulated by the very officials against whom allegations of the gravest character have been made, and whether it is not his duty to demand an impartial and special enquiry into the incident. Is the faith of the "Liberals" in the value of police enquiry and the benevolent despotism of Collectors unshakeable? If they think that the people's version of the atrocity is one-sided, have they, as a party, tried to make enquiry on the spot, in view of the grave allegations made? Or are they going to repeat their Punjab record when not one of them cared to respond to the cry of the terror-stricken people by visiting the province?

HISTORY OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Among the considerations which inspire the firm resolve of the Indian nation to win Swarajya and not to be beguiled by the paltry instalments of constitutional reform, "graciously" granted, not the least is the conviction of the people that the economic exploitation of the country, which has gone on under bureaucratic British rule for over a hundred and fifty years, can be stopped by the people only when they have the power and the opportunities to shape their national destiny according to their own wishes. The history of British rule in India is mainly the history of foreign exploitation, of the moral and material degeneration of the people and of the bureaucratic mismanagement of the affairs of her 'teeming millions'. Despite the pious pronouncements of British statesmen and high-placed officials in this country about the lofty purpose animating England's mission to the Indian people, the actual policy adopted to attain the avowed aim has ended in the impoverishment of the nation. This aspect of British rule, which is credited with the establishment of peace and tranquillity in a land "distracted with internecine war and with political confusion", was clearly perceived by Indian patriots of the last two generations and Dadabhai Naoroji gave the lead in condemning "un-British rule" in India and in calling pointed attention to the growing poverty of the mass of people as a result of that rule. He demonstrated how the moral and material 'drain' proceeding from the short-sighted and mistaken policy of Britain in India was calculated to drive the people deeper into the mire of poverty and helplessness, and called upon the rulers radically to alter their attitude and improve their administration of the country by fulfilling the solemn pledges which England had given to India. Ranade, Dutt, Gokhale and Sir C. Sankaran Nair have, after Dadabhai, driven the moral further home; and at last Mahatma Gandhi has brought the people to believe—what they had come slowly to realise—that self-reliance is the only remedy for India's poverty and political dependence.

The story of India's financial management by the bureaucracy makes melancholy reading. The commercial rule of the East India Company was transferred to the hands of the Crown in 1858, but this change in the administrative machinery of the country did not produce any material modification in the economic policy of England towards the people of this country. Questions such as the heavy incidence of land revenue, enormous military expenditure, the huge cost of the administration, especially owing to the employment of foreign agency and the exclusion from the higher posts of the sons of the soil, the recurring famines which spread unemployment and distress among millions of poor people, the manipulation of railways to the detriment of indigenous industries and with consequent advantage to British manufacturers, exchange and currency experiments which have cost the country dear, have formed the subjects of criticism and protest for years and he would be an optimistic or credulous man who would say that public opinion has produced the desired effect upon the Government's economic policy in this respect. In his book "Sixty Years of Indian Finance', ("Bombay Chronicle," Press, Rs. 10) Mr. K. T. Shah has related the story of the financial mismanagement of the Government in this country in a manner that will appeal to and convince all classes of readers. He does not content himself with giving mere facts and figures relating to the administration of the finances of India during the past sixty years, in its different branches. Facts and figures are indeed of inestimable value to the student as material for his work. Mr. Shah's theoretical exposition, preceding the discussion of each aspect of the country's financial history is extremely helpful inasmuch as it creates the necessary background for the criticism that follows and supplies the means to test the soundness both of the policy dealt with and the criticism itself. The account which the author gives of the management of finances, is, of course, chronological and it facilitates a clear understanding of the evolution of the system from stage to stage. But what is of greater importance is his analysis and searching examination of items of expenditure and revenue and of the systems of currency and public debt. Mr. Shah has spared no pains to dive deep into the mass of material that exists relating to the subject of his book and the quotations and references he has given show how arduous his labour has been. As we have remarked above, he is not, however, merely a chronicler but a critic who makes out a case against what he disapproves, with infinite care and trouble. Take military expenditure as an illustration. Mr. Shah starts with a suggestive statement of the general principles of expenditure on national defence, then deals with the economics of military finance, follows it with a brief history of Indian military expenditure and closes with a section full of criticism and suggestions. This is a method of treatment which is highly conducive to a clear understanding and is a commendable feature of the book. It shows a scholarly and methodical bent of mind and the habit of weighing evidence before pronouncing a judgment.

Mr. Shah's views on the many questions dealt with by him are characterised by a breadth of mind and keenness of critical faculty that bespeak a thinker anxious to arrive at the truth and to state it frankly and fearlessly. Whether it is the question of public expenditure or national debt, of currency or railways, his exposition is instructive, his criticism is sound and his suggestions are helpful. He belongs to the school of Indian economists which has grown in this country to study Indian conditions scientifically with a view to find out, in the light of experience gained elsewhere, what are the needs of their country and how they can best be met. The remedies for India's economic ills, proposed by this school, are radical and it is its firm belief that no tinkering with the problems will do. Adverting to the Indian system of currency and exchange, for instance, Mr. Shah says: "The author still keeps to his main contention that the only true and effective remedy is to introduce a full, free, honest gold standard and gold currency, and place it—by legislative sanction—beyond the tinkering of all amateur financiers." He is in favour of railway "nationalization" and a policy of judicious protection for indigenous industries. The British public must now realize that Indians will not be content with anything less than an effective popular control over the economic policy of the Government in this country and Mr. Shah's book drives irresistibly to this conclusion. We warmly commend the book to the public who, we have no doubt, are keenly interested in the economic development of their motherland.

Notes of the Day.

An Indian Republic?

A correspondent having drawn the attention of Mahatma Gandhi to "the statements made by Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali that if no settlement is arrived at before Christmas regarding our campaign, an Indian republic will be declared at the Ahmedabad session of the Congress" and requested him "to assure the public that no departure from the policy of non-violent Non-Cooperation accepted by the Congress, will be made", Mahatma Gandhi has written as follows in the latest issue of "Young India":—

"I am sorry to have to confess that I have not seen the Maulanas' declaration, but I have no hesitation in giving the assurance, that no stone will be left unturned by me to prevent a departure even by a hair's breadth from the policy of non-violent Non-Cooperation that has been deliberately adopted by the country. Nor do I entertain the slightest fear of any departure from that policy on the part of the Brothers. I have however no difficulty about understanding the Maulanas' mind. They are quite capable of saying that if India does not get the relief she demands in the matters of the Punjab and the Khilafat, she will at the next session of the Congress make a declaration of independence. Swaraj within the Empire is a possibility, only if England washes her hands clean of the taint of the Khilafat breach and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. The Congress creed has been purposely made elastic enough to admit of a demand for independence. To go no further, the Maulanas have, after all, if they have, but reiterated the opinion pronounced by Mr. Andrews, who, unlike me, considers that there is no room in the British Empire for a self-respecting and self-governing India, and who expects that some day, I shall myself be driven to that position. I am differently constituted. I never give up hope so long as there is the least chance, and I have faith enough in the British people to feel that whilst they will test our determination and strength to the uttermost, they will not carry it to the breaking point. They are too self-conscious to part with an India awakened and strong, for the sake of shielding Dyerism and O'Dwyerism and of the questionable advantage of Greek friendship. The non-conformist conscience which is ignorantly hostile to the just aspirations of the brave Turks, will prove yielding under the Indian strain which is daily gathering force."

India Must Prove True to Herself.

Mahatma Gandhi proceeds:—

"Long before the Congress meets, if India proves true to herself, I look forward not to a Declaration of Independence, but to an honourable settlement, that will satisfy the just demand of India *re.* the Punjab and the Khilafat, and that will assure to her full immediate Swaraj in accordance with the wishes of her chosen representatives. Let the reader, however, not run away with the idea, that my forecast is based upon any knowledge of what is going on in Simla or Whitehall. I base it upon my profound belief in the ability of India during the next three months to assert herself, i.e., in the ability of India to carry out an almost complete boycott of foreign cloth, and by still greater self-restraint to prove her ability to adopt civil disobedience of a very stern character."

The salient facts of the situation could not be more unequivocally put. These are that India must stand erect—true to herself eschewing violence above everything else—and the battle will have been won as surely as night follows day.

The Crime of Patriotism.

In the latest issue of "Young India" Mr. Gandhi has issued an eloquent appeal to every Englishman in India to help Indians to get rid of the drink evil and to resuscitate the hand-spinning and weaving industry, so that the deplorable poverty of this land may be mitigated thereby. The appeal affords an instructive contrast to the tale of injustice done to an Indian employee of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. the well-known local English firm, which is reported elsewhere. The Englishman, who has thus penalised the patriotism of a poor Indian employee of his, has not cared to reflect whether he may not have sent the latter and his family to starvation as a consequence of his thoughtless act. Apart from this, how would he have felt if in his own country he had been told by a foreigner who was employing him that he should not wear British-made cloth? The cup of humiliation and injustice which Indians, especially the poorest of them, may have to drain before they are emancipated is sure to prove bitter, but if they can resist the temptation to sell their soul for a mess of potage they may rest assured that their salvation will not be long delayed. Mr. Morrison, of course, has not realised that the Khaddar dress has become a very popular one. He seems evidently to have ignored the current, and in trying to stop the torrent with a tiny straw has fallen into a blunder which would make his community look down with shame. For, we are sure that there are not a few self-respecting Europeans who would condemn such intolerance as this. For Indians incidents like this can have only one meaning. We commend Mr. Kashalkar's example to clerks in every European Firm and in all Government offices. Mahatma Gandhi has often emphasised that the wearing of *khaddar* has no political meaning. But if a political interpretation is forced on it, the public ought to take up the challenge in right earnest. Mr. Kashalkar's brethren in the office of Messrs. Shaw and Wallace should make it a point to attend the office in *khaddar* caps, if they have any self-respect, and any value of Mr. Kashalkar's brave conduct and all those who do not wear *khaddar* for fear of being dismissed from their offices must brave the risk and be free from the humiliation under which they labour. Mr. Kashalkar, we think, should find no difficulty to be employed in any Indian commercial firm, if he cares to seek employment.

Out For Loot.

The manner in which the All-India Services, especially the Indian Civil Service, have been pampered of late as regards their pay and allowances, has become a crying scandal. Not two years have passed since the salaries of the Imperial Services were increased on a most extravagant scale, despite public opposition, and now we find another conspiracy being hatched for fresh loot of Indian money, in the shape of increased salaries and allowances. The Government of India, we are told, will shortly issue "a comprehensive resolution dealing with the whole question of pay of All-India Services." The Viceroy's latest speech and Mr. Montagu's replies to questions in the Commons make it quite clear that the conspirators will triumph. Sir William Pearce suggested in the Commons that the dissatisfaction of the members of the Services was due to the dearness of living rather than to the changes of Government in India and Mr. Montagu replied that he thought there was a good deal of economic dissatisfaction.

Wanted Reduction.

What justification there is for this dissatisfaction will be seen from the following extract from a letter which Sir James Wilson, a retired Civilian himself, wrote to a London journal with a view "to draw attention of all clever young Britons to the changes recently announced by the India Office in the rules regarding pay, leave and pension for the Indian Civil Service which make it, even more than before, one of the finest careers in the world":

Two important alterations have been made in the method of reckoning salaries. In the first place, distinction is now drawn between men recruited from outside. The latter class of recruits, which will include all Europeans who pass the open competition in this country, will receive, in addition to the general rate of pay, an overseas allowance beginning with Rs. 150 a month and rising according to length of service to Rs. 200 a month. In the second place, the old system, under which there was a fixed number of appointments in each grade of pay, and an individual civilian's salary varied according to the number of vacancies, permanent or temporary, in the grades above him—largely a matter of luck—has been abolished, and instead of it a system has been adopted, under which the individual civilian's salary will mainly depend upon his own length of service. (I may mention that I strongly recommended this new method of calculating salaries before I left India ten years ago). The way in which this will work may be understood from the following example:—A man who, by taking a high place in the open competition in this country, secures an appointment will, during the first year of his service, receive a total pay of Rs. 600 a month and whatever post he may hold, or whatever be the number of vacancies above him his salary will rise year by year until in his sixteenth year he will be drawing at least Rs. 1,600 a month. At the end of his eleventh year he will have to pass an efficiency test, which need not be dreaded by any man of diligence and capacity. In ordinary course every man who passes that test will in time rise to one of the "superior" appointments according to the number of vacancies which may occur in those appointments; and so long as he holds, either temporarily or permanently, one of those superior posts, and therefore exercises greater responsibility, he will draw pay at a higher rate, which again will vary according to his own length of service. For instance, if in his fifth year of service he officiates for a month or two as a Collector or a judge he will draw Rs. 1,150 a month instead of his own personal pay of Rs. 800; and if in his sixteenth year of service he is officiating more or less permanently in one of those higher posts, his pay will be Rs. 2,050 a month instead of his personal pay of Rs. 1,600. Every civilian, who has not proved inefficient, may reckon on holding one of those superior posts permanently by his twenty-third year of service, and on then drawing a salary of at least Rs. 2,500 a month. Above those posts again there are higher appointments filled by selection of the best men, such as those of Commissioner, Chief Secretary and Sessions Judge, and carrying pay varying from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,750 a month; and any good man, who stays on long enough, may reckon with some confidence on reaching one or other of those posts before he is compelled to retire after thirty-five years' service. He may retire at any time he chooses after twenty-five years' service with a pension of £1,000 year. Hitherto a civilian has had to contribute 4 per cent. of his salary towards that pension, but in future this contribution of 4 per cent. of salary will be separately funded and returned to the contributor on his retirement, or paid to his heirs in case of his death. The rates of invalid annuity and the rules about leave, already very liberal, have also been made considerably more favourable.

We make no apology for this long extract. We wish to emphasise the fact to which Sir James Wilson himself draws particular attention, namely, that the new changes in the rules regarding pay, leave and pension for the Service make it, even more than before, one of the finest careers in the world. Our contention is that even the pre-war salaries of the All-India Services were based on an extravagant scale that was ruinous to the financial interests of the country. Therefore, not only should there be no further increase in the salaries, but the existing scale should be rigorously reduced so that the country may not be compelled to continue to pay more than it can afford and starve vital needs.

THE REFORMS & AFTER

RETIRING OFFICERS' PENSION.

VISCOUNT CURZON'S GANDHI-PHOBIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

Replying to Sir William Joynson-Hicks in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu said he did not understand how the Reforms in India could have led to the growth of bureaucracy and promised to endeavour to furnish a statement on cost of the Reforms, Mr. Montagu also gave an unqualified assurance that officers who had refused permission to retire on proportionate pension, because they were dissatisfied with the new conditions, would not be treated as willing to retire without pension and steps would be taken to ensure that fact, that an officer had applied for such permission, would not be disclosed. He had decided the question of the terms on which men might retire if they wished and a despatch had been sent to the Government of India and he hoped it would be published very shortly both in India and England.

In reply to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had not indicated to him the opinion that the undertaking of the Ali Brothers to refrain from encouraging violence had been disregarded and there was nothing in the reports of the disturbances in India since the Viceroy had granted an interview to Mr. Gandhi, showing that outbreaks could be directly attributed to Mr. Gandhi and the Ali Brothers.

AWARDS FOR SERVICES IN MESPOT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

The "London Gazette" contains the following awards for services in Mesopotamia:—

C.B.E.

R. G. Neilson, Acting Political Officer at Dairazzer.

O.B.E.

G. N. Braham, Surgeon at Baghdad. Captain Chamier, Acting Political Officer at Dairazzer. A. H. Hall, Surgeon at Diwaniyah. Nawab Muhammed Hassain Khan, Political Attache to the High Commissioner. G. A. Mungavin, British Consul at Bandar Abbas. Captain Mylles, Assistant Political Officer at Albu Kamal. W. Skliros, Director of Stores at Baghdad. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Williams, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

M.B.E.

C. Barucha, Head Postmaster at Baghdad. C. H. Bell, Postmaster at Basrah. Assistant Surgeon Berlin of Bandar Abbas. J. D'Costa, Head Clerk at Bahnein. L. D'Mells, Head Clerk at Kuwait. Miss Emuss, Hospital Matron. M. Gazdar, Head Clerk at Muscat. Agha Muhammed Khalin Bin Muhammad Dragoman of the Residency, Bushire.

RESULT OF BALLOT OF ENGINEERS.

WAGE REDUCTIONS ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15

A ballot of the engineers has resulted in the acceptance of wage reductions by a substantial majority.

LIBERATION OF EARL OF BANDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

The Earl of Bandon who was kidnapped by the Sinn Feiners has been liberated.

RUMOURS RE, "VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

In the House of Commons at the question time Col. Amery said that the Admiralty had no intention of breaking up the "Victory." The rumours that she was in the danger of sinking were unfounded and the Admiralty were taking all necessary steps for her preservation.

FASCISTI TERRORISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

A Rome message states that a renewal of the Fascisti terrorism in the provinces has resulted in a tragedy at Viterbo where the inhabitants expecting advance of Fascisti on the town fired at a motor car which really contained a British family of the name of Beckett, one member of the party being killed and three wounded.

COL. LAWRENCE PROCEEDS TO HEDJAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., July 15.

It is understood that Colonel Lawrence, Arab Adviser to the Colonial Office, is proceeding to Hedjaz for the purpose of negotiating with Hussein on matters concerning the two Governments, notably protection of the pilgrimages.

"GANDHI CAP" AGAIN!

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF A CLERK

INCIDENT IN A LOCAL ENGLISH FIRM.

One Jagannath Narayen Kashalkar has been serving Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. in the Kerosine oil department for the last six months and a half. He and a few of his clerk friends, decided after some deliberation to put on Khadi dress and in particular the Khadi cap. On the 14th instant therefore Mr. Kashalkar was seen in the office in the pure white Khadi dress. The clerks in this firm have to pass the office of the Head of the Firm and Mr. Kashalkar's cap attracted the attention of the Manager. The Manager at once sent for him and put to him the question, "Are you a follower of Mr. Gandhi and a non-cooperator to have put on this cap." A bold yes' was the reply to the question. Mr. Morrison got enraged and asked Mr. Kashalkar not to come to the office the next day. Mr. Kashalkar with an "Alright sir, walked out quietly and attended to his work.

THREAT OF DISMISSAL.

Mr. Chinai the head clerk of the department called him and asked for an account of his interview. Mr. Kashalkar gave him the account and said that he was prepared to leave the office only when he would be given the pay for the days he worked and in addition one month's pay by way of notice to which he was entitled. Mr. Chinai asked him to be a wise boy and to change the cap and offered to intervene on his behalf and get the order cancelled by the Manager. Mr. Kashalkar however was made of sterner stuff and refused to change either the cap or any other part of the dress and went to his table. He was called again however by Mr. Patka the head of the account branch of the Firm and was told by him that the Manager had changed his mind and would take no steps in the matter if only he would attend the office in a coloured cap be it Deshi or Pardeshi. Mr. Kashalkar however remained firm. He was then threatened that if he attended the office the next day in the same cap he would be insulted by the Havaldar who would be instructed not to admit him.

MR. KASHILKAR'S COURAGEOUS STAND.

This also could not make Mr. Kashalkar yield and he attended the office on the 15th instant in the same dress. Mr. Ferguson the head of his department called him and charging him with disobedience in as much as he did not change his cap, asked him to get out of the room and wait outside, till called. After a conference of the various European heads of the Firm, Mr. Morrison the Manager called him in and told him that his services were not wanted any more and handed a chit to the cashier to give Mr. Kashalkar the pay for the days he had worked and a month's pay in addition. The payment was made to Mr. Kashalkar out of the office as the office room could not bear the contamination of his presence any more.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESSAGE TO YOUNG INDIA.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

The "Pioneer" discussing the special message of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Young India, says that no heir to the Throne has been able to arrive at a clearer appreciation of the thought of the young men of his day, and it will be triumph for India if young men in college of this newly enfranchised land make real point claiming as one of themselves generous and sportsmanlike instincts which naturally inform the mind. The Indian student to-day will assuredly go out in friendship to the young Prince who comes to lay down no high sounding political doctrine to urge upon them, no elaborate dogma, but simply to show them himself, to become acquainted with their ideas and ideals. The students of universities form the India of to-morrow and the lasting impression which the Prince and students would mutually be able to make on each other would be invaluable to both. The paper hopes that the idea will be followed up by the students and professors to com-

ALIGARH DISTURBANCE.

ALLEGED POLICE TERRORISM.

Mr. A. M. Khwaja wires from Aligarh under date July 13th:—"I had been to Delhi yesterday. On returning at 4-30 p.m. to-day I was informed that my house in the civil lines was surrounded last night by about fifty armed and mounted Policemen some of whom forced their way into my compound and encamped in small groups at various places. My servants were terrorised and were ordered not to enquire as to the purpose of this display of force, at no less uncommon an hour than between midnight and 5 a.m. This morning my nephew enquired the District Magistrate who denied all knowledge of this raid but good humouredly added that I needed looking after. This is typical of the terrorism which prevails in the city where wholesale and indiscriminate arrests are being made."

An Ottawa message states that the Department of Trade and Commerce is extending its overseas service to India with offices in Calcutta and Singapore.

According to a Paris message France is being affected by heat and drought even worse than England. Shade temperature is 100 degrees. Many woods and wheatfields are being swept by fire.

BOYCOTT---THE SUPREME NEED.

HOW TO MAKE IT SUCCESSFUL.

"ALL MUST WEAR KHADI."

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

(M. K. GANDHI.)

Boycott of foreign cloth is silently working its way. The demand for khadi has increased to an extent not thought possible even a month ago. Yesterday Mussulman ladies started a spinning class which promises to be a great success. Though only seven merchants have actually signed the pledge not to import any more foreign cloth, I know as a matter of fact that many more have at least suspended, if not stopped sending new orders. I do not count such among convinced boycotters but they are those who bide their time and will swim with the tide. Many up-country merchants have cancelled all orders for foreign cloth. Whilst all this is hopeful, the splendid energy and enthusiasm that have been generated might easily be frittered away if the boycott is not properly organised.

Much remains to be done in Bombay. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee may be trusted to look after Bombay. But Calcutta has done very little. Madras does not seem to have organised anything as yet. Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar, and Karachi are the other centres that go in for heavy imports. Concerted action at all these centres is absolutely necessary if success is to be assured. The condition of attainment of Swaraj certainly is ceaseless watch, continuous work and intelligent organisation. With all the will in the world we should fail without these.

And I observe that the Marwaris have waited on the Viceroy. They rightly claim the premier place among traders in India. Heavy, therefore, is their responsibility. They have the control of the foreign cloth market at Calcutta and elsewhere. Will they do their duty by the nation. I have certainly the greatest faith in their patriotism.

At a given hour in the evening we must gather men and women and children in every village in our thousands dressed from top to toe; inside and out in Swadeshi garments—preferably hand woven khadi whose warp and woofare hand spun. Let Swadeshi at least be torn from its political setting and let the Government servants have the courage of wearing khadi. People need not be non-cooperators in order to wear khadi. It must be the concern of every Indian to do all he can to secure the economic welfare of India and to patronise that cloth which puts most money into poor peoples pockets. There may be many other ways of finding honourable employment for the poor in their own homes. But no lover of his country can afford to ignore a means that is already in existence. And no Government can be permitted to interfere with its servants in the choice of their dress. It is to be hoped therefore that men and women through out India irrespective of party will make a supreme effort once for all to discard foreign cloth.

We must keep the 1st of August steadily in view. We want to honour the memory of Lokmanya in a manner worthy of him who was the embodiment of Swaraj.

I would strongly dissuade people from declaring Hartal any where on the 1st of August. I would respectfully urge that it be treated as a day of rejoicing by a people conscious of its growing strength and of its rapid march towards its destined goal-nor need it be a day of mourning for the memory of the departed patriot. He must live in each of us by each becoming the heir to the *mantra* bequeathed by him to us and by making on that day a special effort to realise the *mantra*.

But to enable us thus to make 1st of August, a day of rejoicing we must canvass every importer of foreign cloth and persuade him to stop all further orders. We must approach the millowners to copy the example of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and associate with the nation in the mighty effort she is making in respect of Swadeshi. We must try to meet every consumer and persuade him to give up all his foreign apparel and to make for himself khadi clothes. Everyone can decide for himself or herself whether he or she wishes to destroy foreign cloth or to send it to Smyrna or elsewhere abroad.

A suggestion has been made to the effect that every Taluka should be provided with a certain amount of khadi so as to enable buyers to secure it. Each province may manage this from its own manufacture.

These are some of the means we must adopt in order to create a strong healthy public opinion throughout India so that we present an unmistakable Swadeshi appearance on the 1st of August. For Congress workers male and female boycott of foreign cloth and production of khadi should be the chief if not the sole occupation like the collection of the crore in June, till a complete boycott of foreign cloth becomes an accomplished fact.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that we must during the transition period put ourselves on less than half rations of cloth, if we are not to suffer from a famine and inflated prices, we must use all Swadeshi cloth like misers till every home has a Charkha at work and every weaver is weaving handspun yarn.

M. K. GANDHI.

SEQUEL TO OTTAMA'S CONVICTION.

BURMESE LADIES' RESOLVE.

TO SUPPORT N. C.-O. AND BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 14.

A meeting of the Burmese ladies resolved as a protest against the conviction of Mr. Ottama to support the campaign of Non-Cooperation and boycott of British goods and institutions, and to abandon, as far as possible, the use of British cloth and jewellery.

ZAMINDAR ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MONGHYR, July 14.

The case against Mr. Harry Grant, Zemindar of Bhagalpur, on a charge of hiring forty Gurkhas to enforce his supposed right to certain disputed lands in the neighbourhood by intimidating tenants, which led to a riot in which twenty Gurkhas lost their lives began to-day. The case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

JAIL FOR FEMALE CONVICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

It is understood that the Madras Government contemplate erecting a separate jail for female convicts at Vellore. This proposal is due to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, who have urged that female convicts should be lodged in separate jails. For many years past, in almost all big jails of this Presidency, female convicts have always been lodged in separate yards.

JAPAN'S INVITATION TO PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

The Japanese Government has telegraphed officially inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Japan after his tour in India.

PROSECUTION FOR WEARING KIRPANS.

PUNJAB GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED

A general meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee strongly Condemns the action of Punjab Government in prosecuting Sikhs for wearing Kirpans be yond a certain length which is not provided in law.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

The University of Madras has before its syndicate an application from the Director of Agriculture for affiliation of the Coimbatore Agricultural College to the University in agriculture, as a new department of science in the existing faculty of arts and science. The matter will be considered at the next meeting of the Syndicate, who, if they sanction the proposal, will pass the necessary regulations for submission to the Senate at its next meeting.

The Syndicate will also consider at their meeting this month the appointment of a successor to Dr. Gilbert Slater as University professor of Indian Economics and to Dr. S. A. Khan, Assistant Professor of Economics, who has taken service under the Allahabad University. The Madras University first of all advertised for applicants for Dr. Slater's place in England as well as in India, but could not get a suitable candidate and report his name to the syndicate.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT HAZARIBAGH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15

There was a serious motor accident at Hazaribagh last Sunday. A big lorry carrying thirty passengers capsized while nearing the town. The driver lost control of the steering wheel and the lorry made for the paddy field and turned turtle. Many passengers were hurt but fortunately there was no fatal case.

In a two day match at Perth Scotland scored 162 (Campbell 39 and Ferguson 37) followed by 79 for no wickets, John Kerr being 60 not out.

GIRLS' SPINNING SCHOOL

GIFT OF MRS HAJI YOUSUFF SOBANI.

PERFORMANCE OF OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of Mrs. Haji Yousuff Sobani Girls' Spinning School was performed yesterday afternoon at the hall of the school in Zacharia Masjid Street, Pydhoni by Mr. Haji Yousuff Sobani in the presence of ladies of all communities. Among the prominent ladies present were:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Nazli Begum Rafia Sultana, Mrs. Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Namazi, Mrs. Kassim Peerbhoy, Mrs. Jairajbhoy and several others.

The hall in which the ladies were accommodated was very tastefully decorated with Swadeshi carpets and flowers. In the middle of the hall several Charkhas were very nicely arranged which evoked great enthusiasm among those present. At the entrance of the school, Masters Ali Sobani and Mahomed Sobani dressed in princely attire and with rifles and swords were posted. The spinning school has been started with fifty girls and it is expected that in due course a greater number of girls will join the school.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Naidu brought a message from Mahatma Gandhi that he was very happy to hear about the opening ceremony of the school and that he was very glad that the Mussalman ladies were also coming forward to join the national work. The Mahatmaji asked for the first yarn spun in the school which was taken to him by Mrs. Naidu to be kept as a souvenir of the happy occasion.

Cries of "Allah-ho-Akbar" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" formed a prelude to the commencement of the proceedings.

MRS. HAJI YOUSUFF SOBANI.

In her opening speech Mrs. Haji Yousuff Sobani after thanking the ladies of the different communities present, said that was the first time she had the occasion of speaking at a public meeting and especially at a meeting where ladies like Mrs. Naidu—the Nightingale of India" were present. All of them were now aware of the manifold benefits of spinning yarn and weaving Swadeshi cloth by the speeches and writings of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the nation. They could get Swarajya only when they could prepare cloth for the whole of India as they used to do before.

Continuing the speaker said without attaining the goal of Swarajya, the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs could not be righted according to the wishes of the nation, for, when they had no power in their own hearth and home who would hear them about their grievances abroad. Therefore, the most important work before them was to try to propagate the gospel of Swadeshism through the length and breadth of *Hind*, and as there is no sufficient yarn for the whole of India, it is quite necessary that all Indians should take the spinning as far as possible, so that they would be able to clothe themselves with Indian cloth. One of the great advantages of the introduction of the Charkha in India homes would be that the starving Indians would be in a position to appease their hunger and that the poor Indian women would be able to earn an independent living by their own hearthsides without sacrificing their honour and chastity. Such was the condition of affairs now that in the Khulna District of Bengal several Indian women died of starvation because they could not come out of their homes for begging as they had no clothes to cover their body. She said that if the Charkha were in use such would not have been the condition of Indian women. Therefore they should try their level best to popularise the Charkha in every Indian home.

Proceeding she said that according to Hazarat Mohammed—the prophet of Islam "paradise is under the feet of mothers" and as women had been raised to such a high pedestal they should have a consciousness of greater responsibilities Hindoo and Mussalman woman had always undergone ever sort of sacrifice for the sake of their *dharma* and country. And today also Hindu and Mussalman woman were ready for all sacrifices.

SOME INSPIRING EXAMPLES.

She, then recited the following couplet which created great sensation in the meeting

"Gir pare he ag main parvana sa kir may zaeef,
Adim se kia na ho, lekin mohobbat ho to ho"

"A weak insect like a moth falls in fire, A man can also do as well but if he has love (for country).

Rajput women history records leapt into fire and burnt themselves to death for preserving the honour of their country and nation and did not allow for one moment their husbandsto enter their homes if they shirked from national work. Among Mussalmans the first martyr who gave her life for the cause of Islam was a woman—Hazrat Samiya. In the battle of *Ohad* another Moslem woman—Hazarat Omme Omara received twelve wounds on her body and her hand was cut asunder by a sword in the battle of Yamama. Their Holy Prophet had said that in the battle of *Ohad*, Omme Omara fought on all sides protecting Him.

THE PROPHET'S INJUNCTIONS.

In the *Ghazva* of *Tabuk*, three companions of the Holy Prophet of Islam remained behind and did not join the national work of safeguarding the interests of the nation. Thereupon, the Holy Prophet ordered even their wives to leave them and to go to the homes of their parents. Not only that, but all the Mussalmans completely boycotted them socially and even their *salams* (salutations) were not responded to by any Mussalman, and when God forgave them, (when they had repented fully), then the Mussalmans gave up the boycott. The sacrifice of life was not necessary now, as they had to remain non-violent and to prepare and popularise Swadeshi cloth. The prophet of Islam had said *"Allemoo Hunnal Ghazia"* "Teach women spinning." The holy Quoran also has a reference to spinning.

Concluding the speaker said that yarn was spun even in the home of the Holy prophet himself. Hazarat Omme Salma—the wife of the holy prophet always spun yarn in her home and said. "Satan runs away from the charkha." The prophet of Islam said that the woman who spun well would receive her reward in the next world. It was therefore that she was impelled to open the spinning school for girls. In the end she prayed to *Allah* to crown her humble efforts with success.

MRS. MOHAMED ALI.

Mrs. Mohamed Ali said that they had to fight with cotton bullets which had a range of 10,000 miles and that they should all wear the khadi.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu, next, delivered stirring speech in the course of which she said that as they had all committed the great sin of wearing foreign cloth as an indirect result of which men and women died of starvation in India, the only adequate repentance, lay in wearing the khadi. She, further, said that the first *Manzil* of the national work in the Sobani family was finished when Seth Haji Yoseoff Sobani contributed one lakh of rupees to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The second *Manzil* was finished by his wife Mrs. Sobani in opening this spinning school for girls. And when man and woman worked together success was sure and certain. Concluding she said the Congress Committee would purchase the yarn spun in the school.

Nazli Rafia Sultana expressed her delight at the opening of the school and assured the meeting that she would do her utmost to popularaise and introduce the *charkha* in Indian homes.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN SPINNING.

Before the opening ceremony came to a close Mrs. Sobani and Mrs. Mohamed Ali showed the audience how to spin yarn on the *charkha*. Thereupon, Nazli Rafia Sultana Begum made her first attempt at spinning on the *charkha*. Several other ladies including Mrs. Kassim Ali Jairbhoy, also began to learn spinning with great earnestness. Several ladies in the meeting were seen in khadi attire and the rest of the ladies also expressed their earnest desire to resort to khadi clothing in the future.

The opening ceremony, then, came to a successful close.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

"NO INFLATION OF PRICES."

LETTER FROM A MILL AGENT.

The following is the translation of the letter received by Mr. Gandhi from Mr. Prahlad Sevakram, the Managing Agent of Shri Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Company Limited:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

I read your letter to the Millowners in the "Bombay Chronicle". Looking to the increasing demand of swadeshi cloth due to your untiring exertions, the development of Indian industries and the financial state of our middle classes, I have come to the conclusion that the millowners should not sell their manufactures at a profit higher than at present and should further try to make as little profit as possible.

My mill at present is only spinning but the weaving department will be opened in a month. Provided the Directors sanction, of which I am pretty certain, I as the Agent declare, that I will not sell my manufactures at a profit higher than at present, and that when the weaving department opens, shall manufacture decent cloth by using as little sizing as possible and shall arrange to open a shop at a convenient place when the retail purchasers can buy at easy rates.

My books showing the profits of the last year as well as those of the current, will be open to you whenever you choose to inspect them and in the interests of the progress of the present perfect Swadeshi movement, I also assure you, that I would consider favourably any further proposal of yours to see that the rates of the Swadeshi cloth are not inflated. I hope that my brother millowners and agents like Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai will help this sacred movement of Swadeshi as much as they can and thus see that it does not slacken as it did at the time of the Bengal Partition by reason of the profiteering and other unworthy acts of millowners.—Yours.

(Sd.) PRAHLAD SEVAKRAM.

Siddhapur.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 14.

From enquiries made by the representative of the Associated Press among the piece-goods importers and dealers regarding the boycott of foreign goods, it appears that almost all the dealers are convinced of the ultimate failure of the boycott campaign; but hold that the failure of the monsoon in the Punjab may bring about a temporary and unqualified success of Mr. Gandhi's boycott movement in the Province. One importer, however, expressed that he and his brother importers would not mind boycotting foreign goods provided Mr. Gandhi is prepared to arrange to help them to clear their present liabilities. The Non-Cooperators have not been active here either in the direction of persuading boycott or the prohibition of liquor. It is however stated in certain circles that the grave anxiety caused by the failure of the monsoon in the Punjab may have a direct effect on the Gandhi movement.

plete materialisation.

"DAILY GRAPHIC" LIBEL CASE.

MRS. BESANT'S EVIDENCE.

MR. GANDHI'S "REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

Giving evidence at the commencement of the slander action against the "Daily Graphic" at Edinburgh to-day, Mrs. Besant repudiated the suggestion that the newspaper "New India" was circulated among the semi-educated and easily excited people for it was published in English. She pointed out that her release from the internment followed on Mr. Montagu's declaration of a new policy in India. She explained that she was opposed to Mr. Gandhi's special development of the policy because she believed it was a revolutionary movement.

Cross-examined, Mrs. Besant said she believed her internment was due to her advocacy of Home Rule, which she thought implied remaining in the Empire. The case was adjourned.

PACIFIC QUESTIONS.

PROPOSALS FOR A CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

Reuter learns that Japan has up to the present not replied to the American invitation to a Conference in Washington although there is no doubt that she will readily accept. There has been scarcely time for a receipt of the reply.

There were two proposals before the Japanese Government, one from London prior to President Harding's namely to hold the conference on the Pacific questions in London, and the second from Washington for a conference of a wider scope. It is now understood that London's proposal is practically amalgamated with the American.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 15.

The members of the Imperial Conference held a special meeting to-day to discuss with Mr. Churchill certain questions including that of Imperial communications. Amongst the matters debated were the questions of assisting the Imperial Institute, migrations within the Empire and settlement of the Air questions. After a long discussion the meeting adjourned. A deputation from Home and Overseas newspaper interests was then received.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

FIRST FOUR APPLICANTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 15.

The first four candidates for fifteen ordinary supplementary judgeships of the International Court of Justice have been submitted by Mr. Eldon James, American Professor of Law, who represents Siam at the Hague Arbitration Court. Two of the candidates belong to the Siamese Courts, the third is a Danish Judge named Friis and the fourth is Doctor Roscoe Pound, Warden of the Law Faculty at Harvard.

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., July 15.

A Leipzig message states that evidence of a second engineer of submarine was very contradictory. Nevertheless when pressed he corroborated Popity in several important respects. He stated that when the submarine struck the mine the sailors said it was God's punishment for sinking the hospital ships and firing on the lifeboats. The official naval experts addressing the court said that instructions were given to sink the hospital ships in certain circumstances owing to misuse. They admitted that there was no proof that Llandovery Castle had abused the privileges. They admitted that the lifeboats were fired on Evidence for defence sought to establish the fact that the British ships carried troops and munitions but the court appeared to be little impressed.

RECOGNITION OF AFGHANISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., July 15.

A Washington message states that Mr. Mohamed Ali has arrived to confer with the State Department with a view to the recognition of Afghanistan to which it is understood the British Foreign Office has intimated no objection. The case will be heard on its merits.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

NATIONS INVITED.

AMERICA IN FOREFRONT OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

The "Daily Express" is officially informed that Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China have formally accepted President Harding's invitation to the Conference. It is regarded that there is now small prospect of a preliminary Pacific Conference being held shortly, but it is reported in Washington that the first conference will be fixed for the Armistice Day, November 11th.

The opinion of the officials and the general public of the United States is optimistic as regards the Pacific Conference which, it is anticipated, will again bring America into the forefront of International Politics. "The Times" concurs that the Conference will mark the resumption by the United States of her rightful place in the community of Nations and says that America is keenly interested as to whether the Empire will be represented by Ministers or delegates outside the Cabinets. "The Times" attacks what it calls concerted calls for Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon to cross the Atlantic and says that neither are fitted by position, temperament or past career to take a direct part in the negotiations.

HOW THE LLANDOVERY CASTLE WAS TORPEDOED.

GERMAN PETTY OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(Reuter's Special Serv'ce.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 15.

Leipzig.—The first German witness, Petty Officer Popitz, to be examined to-day, pleaded at the outset that he had lost his memory, but in response to pressure by the President he confirmed frightfulness, which took place when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. Popitz said the Llandovery Castle was unmistakably a hospital-ship and he had begged Commander Patzig not to attack her. The witness declared that after the Llandovery Castle's boats had been lowered and people were swimming in the sea, the submarine's crew were ordered down below. Subsequently firing was heard and the crew believed that the life-boats were being attacked.

In reply to a question by the President, Popitz said that explosion which he heard when the ship was torpedoed was not due to munitions, but was caused by her boilers bursting. Patzig had two days later addressed the crew and exhorted them to say nothing about the incident. From Popitz's story the Court inferred that guns' firing at the life-boats were manned by Patzig and the two accused, Boldt and Dittmar.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

"The goal of the Congress is attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means."

"When the Congress commands complete confidence and *willing obedience* to its instructions, there is full Swaraj."

"The Working Committee is, to the Congress, what a Cabinet is to Parliament."

("Young India," 29th June 1921.)

Mahatma Gandhi has pronounced that Swaraj must be won by India within the course of this year by a method of Non-violent Non-cooperation. In this article, I wish to propose the easiest means by which we shall reach our destined goal.

From the above extracts, it can easily be seen that the Working Committee is to be the Cabinet of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee "is designed to carry out the Congress policy as embodied in its resolutions." The function of the Working Committee is to "watch and guide public opinion, interpret it, keep all subsidiary organisations in working order, attend to all India finance, distribute it and whenever decisions on matters of grave importance have to be taken, summon a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for direction." It follows from this that the arrangements closely follow the Reformed Government with certain differences.

In order that the Congress may command the respect of the whole nation, I propose to assign to the various members of the Working Committee the administration of separate departments, such as, education, sanitation and health, finance, temperance, commerce and industries, etc. The member in charge of a department should be assisted by a board of competent men, who are thorough on the subject or subjects concerned.

The All-India Congress Committee shall be reformed into a central legislative body, which shall have control over the Cabinet. They shall meet as often as the Cabinet desires and discuss matters of urgent importance and all that the Cabinet members may bring to their notice. In addition to this, I desire that they shall also discuss all the bills and resolutions, that may be notified in the Government Gazette, to be discussed in the Central Council of the Reformed Government. For, we know that all subjects for discussion will be published beforehand, and if our Council arrives at any definite conclusion and gives it to the country, it will "prove the nation's capacity for self-government" and make the Government "respect popular opinion expressed through the Congress or commit suicide." Our decision will influence the members of the Reformed Councils and the nation as a whole will judge the conduct of the Reformed Government by a comparative study of the activities of the rival organisations.

Provincial Congress Committee.

In the same way, the Provincial Congress Committee shall elect their own legislators in the province, and shall do the same functions assigned to the Central Council. The District Congress Committee shall elect their District Boards, the Taluq Committees their Taluq Boards and the Village Committee their Village Panchayats. This arrangement will ensure the carrying out of the will of the Congress and at the same time draw the sympathy and allegiance of the nation to the National Parliament. From the village to the City, the Congress creed will reach the masses through these organisations. There is no need for propaganda of any kind, no need of unnecessary hitch with the Government and, everything will go on peacefully and within the strict principle of Non-violent Non-cooperation.

Then, there is the matter of finance. The Mahatma has told us that funds will not be lacking and, if needed, voluntary subscriptions will be raised every year. The Congress will bring into its fold more members and we can expect more subscriptions. Further, to meet our financial difficulties, I think, the country will not object if we make the payment of subscriptions half-yearly.

The necessity of establishing our own organs is a matter of urgent importance. I propose that, for each department of the ministry or board, as you may call it, we should have a monthly bulletin. This should devote itself to expose the shortcomings of the existing Government and suggest ways for the proper solution of the problems affecting the respective departments. It should further bring to light the activities of our own Board, and should show to the public, in what way our working is superior to that of the present Government. The bulletin dealing with finance should prepare an all-India budget, deleting all the objectionable sources of revenue and should expose to the public the hollow nature of the existing Government. A daily organ called "The Congress News" should be started, which should contain nothing but the Congress activities and matters relating solely to India. This will report in full the proceedings of our Councils and explain to the people with concrete instances where the Government have failed to meet the wishes of the people and the alternative proposals of our Councils. This will create a strong public opinion in our favour and also criticism of the present Government. And thus, the Mahatma's desire to see the Congress commanding the complete confidence of the people will be fulfilled, and there will be willing obedience to the instructions of the Congress which will constitute "full Swaraj."

I am sure that a certain section of my countrymen will view this with pessimism. But, I am entirely optimistic of the success of this scheme. The severe indictment of the Bengal Government by the Rev. C. F. Andrews is in itself a sure guarantee of the weaning influence of the Government. He has exposed the hollowness of dyarchy. Sir P. C. Ray has exposed the mentality of the official Moderates. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Sastri at the Imperial Conference, the criticisms of the "Indian Social Reformer," the utter recklessness with which the Government administer Criminal law, the sufferings of our people in the various places, the unwarranted shootings of innocent men at Chanpur and Dharwar and various other incidents happening around us, distinctly prove, if proof need be, the utter bankruptcy of the Government in sanity and wisdom, and give me every hope of success for my scheme. So, I earnestly request the All-India Congress Committee to consider this at its next meeting and urge my countrymen to give before the 28th instant their considered opinion on the same.

P. N. H.

Their Majesties to-day concluded their two visits to the Channel Islands where they received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Bisley:—Elcho Shield:—Scotland 1625, England 1601, Ireland 1489.

TO EVERY ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(YOUNG INDIA.)

Dear Friend,

This is the second time I venture to address you. I know, that most of you detest non-co-operation. But I would invite you to isolate two of my activities from the rest if you can give me credit for honesty.

I cannot prove my honesty, if you do not feel it. Some of my Indian friends charge me with camouflage, when I say we need not hate Englishmen, whilst we may hate the system they have established. I am trying to show them, that one may detest the wickedness of a brother without hating him. Jesus denounced the wickedness of the Scribes and the Pharisees, but he did not hate them. He did not enunciate this law of love for the man and hate for the evil in him for himself only, but he taught the doctrine for universal practice. Indeed, I find it in all the scriptures of the world.

I claim to be a fairly accurate student of human nature and vivisector of my own failings. I have discovered, that man is superior to the system he propounds. And so I feel, that you as an individual are infinitely better than the system you have evolved as a corporation. Each one of my countrymen in Amritsar on that fateful 10th of April was better than the crowd of which he was a member He, as a man, would have declined to kill those innocent English bank managers. But in that crowd, many a man forgot himself. Hence it is, that an Englishman in office is different from an Englishman outside. Similarly an Englishman in India is different from an Englishman in England. Here in India, you belong to a system that is vile beyond description. It is possible, therefore, for me to condemn the system in the strongest terms, without considering you to be bad and without imputing bad motives to every Englishman. You are as much slaves of the system as we are. I want you, therefore, to reciprocate, and not impute to me motives which you cannot read in the written word. I give you the whole of my motive when I tell you, that I am impatient to end or mend a system, which has made India subservient to a handful of you and which has made Englishmen feel secure only in the shadow of the forts and the guns that obtrude themselves on one's notice in India. It is a degrading spectacle for you and for us. Our corporate life is based on mutual distrust and fear. This, you will admit, is unmanly. A system that is responsible for such a state of things, is necessarily satanic. You should be able to live in India as an integral part of its people and not always as foreign exploiters One thousand Indian lives against one English life is a doctrine of dark despair, and yet, believe me, it was enunciated in 1919 by the highest of you in the land.

I almost feel tempted to invite you to join me in destroying a system that has dragged both you and us down. But I feel I cannot as yet do so. We have not shown ourselves earnest, self-sacrificing and self-restrained enough for that consummation.

But I do ask you to help us in the boycott of foreign cloth and in the anti-drink campaign.

The Lancashire cloth, as English historians have shown, was forced upon India, and her own world-famed manufactures were deliberately and systematically ruined. India is, therefore, at the mercy not only of Lancashire but also of Japan, France, and America, Just see what this has meant to India. We send out of India every year sixty crores (more or less) of rupees for cloth. We grow enough cotton for our own cloth. Is it not madness to send cotton outside India, and have it manufactured into cloth there and shipped to us? Was it right to reduce India to such a helpless state?

A hundred and fifty years ago, we manufactured all our cloth. Our women spun fine yarn in their own cottages, and supplemented the earnings of their husbands. The village weavers wove that yarn. It was an indispensable part of national economy in a vast agricultural country like ours. It enabled us in a most natural manner to utilise our leisure. To-day our women have lost the cunning of their hands, and the enforced idleness of millions has impoverished the land. Many weavers have become sweepers. Some have taken to the profession of hired soldiers. Half the race of artistic weavers has died out, and the other half is weaving imported foreign yarn for want of finer hand-spun yarn.

You will perhaps now understand what boycott of foreign cloth means to India. It is not devised as a punishment. If the Government were to-day to redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and consent to India attaining immediate Swaraj, the boycott movement must still continue. Swaraj means at least the power to conserve Indian industries that are vital to the economic existence of the nation, and to prohibit such imports as may interfere with such existence. Agriculture and hand-spinning are the two lungs of the national body. They must be protected against consumption at any cost.

This matter does not admit of any waiting The interests of the foreign manufacturers and the Indian importers cannot be considered, when the whole nation is starving for want of a large productive occupation ancillary to agriculture.

You will not mistake this for a movement of general boycott of foreign goods. India does not wish to shut herself out of international commerce. Things other than cloth which can be better made outside India, she must gratefully receive upon terms advantageous to the contracting parties. Nothing can be forced upon her. But I do not wish to peep into the future. I am certainly hoping, that before long it would be possible for India to co-operate with England on equal terms. Then will be the time for examining trade relations. For the time being, I bespeak your help in bringing about a boycott of foreign cloth.

Of similar and equal importance is the campaign against drink. The liquor-shops are an insufferable curse imposed upon society. There never was so much awakening among the people as now, upon this question. I admit, that here, it is the Indian ministers who can help more than you can. But I would like you to speak out your mind clearly on the question. Under every system of government, total prohibition, so far as I can see, will be insisted upon by the nation. You can assist the growth of the ever-rising agitation by throwing in the weight of your influence on the side of the nation.

I am,
Your faithful friend,
M. K. GANDHI.

KHILAFAT WORKER ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India writes to say:—

Khatibul Ulema Maulana Nazir Ahmad Khujandi, a well-known lecturer and enthusiastic Khilafat worker, was arrested in Bombay yesterday under sections 153 A and 124 A under orders of the District Magistrate of Meerut.

The Maulana Saheb who is unwell is alleged to hve been given only four annas on Thursday night and two annas on Friday morning for food by the Jail authorities and is being taken to night to Meerut for trial in a third class compartment. He is expected to reach there by Sunday morning. He is fully prepared to go to jail cheerfully, undefended, for the sake of religion and country.

DR. GOUR'S BILL.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT ZOROASTRIANS

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S PETITION.

The following petition regarding Dr. Gour's Bill and its effects on the Parsi Community has been sent to the Secretary Legislative Department, Government of India by the Parsi Central Association:—

"To The Secretary, Legislative Department,

Government of India, Simla.

Sir,—We, the Council of the Parsi Central Association, pray that the Bill to amend Act III of 1872 introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Dr. H. S. Gour M.L.A. be not enacted into law, at least so as to affect the Parsi community in any way.

A Bill with a similar object was introduced in the Legislative Council of the Government of India on 1st March 1911 by the Hon. Babu Bhupendranath Basu, and a petition not to enact it into law was presented by a large number of Parsis in that year. We append hereto a copy of that petition and beg that it be read as a part of this, as it expresses in a lucid and effective manner the objections of our community to legislation of the character proposed. The effects of Dr Gour's Bill are precisely the same as those of the Hon. Mr. Basu's, and there has been no change as respects this matter in the religion, customs, ideas, or feelings of the large majority of our community since then.

We shall not repeat the arguments contained in the petition of 1911, but shall deal shortly with the arguments advanced by Dr. Gour in support of his Bill. He has stated them very briefly in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, and having been unable to state them at greater length in the usual way in a speech in the Legislative Assembly at the time of introduction he has set them forth in an article in the "Times of India" newspaper of 27th April 1921.

MARRIAGE—A SACRAMENT.

All Dr. Gour's arguments are based on the assumption that marriage is a mere civil contract and "has nothing to do with religion". We most emphatically deny this fundamental assumption. It is a cardinal doctrine of our religion that marriage is a sacrament, and that has been admitted by the Imperial Legislative as pointed out in the fourth paragraph of the petition of 1911. We believe that such is also the doctrine of some other religions, and that is the true justifications for the declaration required at present which is now sought to be done away with.

It is argued that the present declaration is a great restraint on liberty, but we fail to see how. It is quite open to persons who hold that marriage is a civil contract to get married under the Act, and it cannot be a grievance that they have to declare before doing so that they do not profess a religion one of the main doctrine of which they thereby set at nought. A rationalist or freethinker is fully entitled to his freedom of belief and action but he must not pose as religious or orthodox. In fact the Bill is an attack upon the liberty of the large mass of the religions, for it sets aside as invalid one of the chief principles of various religions.

Dr. Gour alleges that the religions of Brahmos, Sikhs, Jains, Mahomedans, and Christians allow them to contract marriages without religious ceremonies, and it is therefore a hardship to them to declare that they do not profess their respective religions when they do not break any of their commandments. If theso allegations be correct, and the communities named by Dr. Gour really desire such relief, it is extremely easy to give it to them by substituting in their cases a positive declaration that they profess the particular religions named. That is certainly no reason for abolishing the negative declaration required in the cases of others whose religions regard marriage as a sacrament.

It is argued that as an Indian can even now get married without a religious ceremony in any place in Europe, and even on any European ship more than three miles from the Indian coast, it is wrong to deny that liberty in India itself. Our reply to this is that the fact that certain facilities exist for doing an undesirable act is no reason for awarding further facilities for the same and in our opinion such marriages are quite undesirable.

We do not understand how the present Bill is going to solve the dowry problem in Bengal, or cure the dearth of women in the Punjab. But if any Bengali or Punjabi castes or communities would like to have the benefit of this Bill, it can be given to them in the same way as to Brahmos and others as set forth in the sixth paragraph above. We entirely deny the allegations that the Parsi community is deteriorating, or that such deterioration is due to consanguineous marriages, or that such marriages are bound to deteriorate a race." Dr. Gour is not an authority on Parsi history or biology.

A FALLACY ABOUT NATIONAL REGENERATION.

We do not think the national regeneration of India lies in the intermarriage of all communities and the practical abolition of all religions. Social or religious differences are not necessarily a bar to political unity. A dead uniformity is just as detrimental to advance as unnecessary division. We may say with due humility that our community although so small in number has taken no mean part in the regeneration of India upto now, and we sincerely hope to be of still greater service in the future to the country of our adoption, not by following any fanciful theory of unification leading virtually to communal and religious extinction, but by the practical means hitherto adopted of keeping alive and fit both the community and its religion with all their distinctive virtues and powers."

OPEN LETTER.

TO THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI.

II.

Sir,—Since I addressed my previous letter, I am grieved to find that cholera has broken out in your State, and that people are fleeing for self-protection. It is said that old and fossilised drugs are distributed free of charge, and that the toll of human life is considerable. If this is so, it is regrettable, and absolutely avoidable.

WRETCHED SANITATION.

Thakore Sahib, there are bitter complaints about the sanitary condition of your State. Is it true:

(1) That there is not a single Municipality or Local Board in your State?

(2) That there are no arrangements for the removal of all refuse, etc?

(3) That filth is allowed to accumulate, and is sold as manure?

(4) That there are but four dispensaries in a population of one lakh spread over 100 villages?

(5) And that the budget provision for all these is just Rs. 5,000 a year?

What wonder, then, if Morvi's Bill of Health is poor, and if epidemics break out in the State?

STARVING EDUCATION.

Can we conceive of a State, with a revenue of over fifty lakhs, neither opening a College, nor running a free High School? Is it true:

(1) That the Vakhtuba Charitable High School, founded in memory of your sister, is now worked on commercial lines, and heavy fees are exacted from students?

(2) That there is but one single Secondary School in the Capital?

(3) That Primary Schools are gradually closing down?

(4) And that even the High School has not re-opened since April last, as teachers were busy with the Census work?

(5) Are you, Thakore Sahib, imitating the bureaucracy in British India that view the spread of education with considerable apprehension?

(6) If not, how can you account for the annual grant of only a paltry sum of Rs. 10,000 for State education, when your revenue is over fifty lakhs a year?

COURTS OF LAW.

There are funny reports about these. Is it a fact:

(1) That laymen grace the Bench of Morvi?

(2) That Matriculates and non-Matriculates are freely appointed to judicial posts, and are summarily removed by your orders?

(3) That men removed and reprimanded are also re-instated?

(4) That the proceedings in this Court are indefinitely protracted?

(5) That decisions are generally given three years after the case is instituted?

(6) And that the procedure is such that Bhayats, your own relations by blood, are generally ruined?

GRIEVANCES OF GARASHIAS.

There are sad and serious stories told about the sufferings of the Garashias in your State. May we know:

(1) Are not the Garashias a free people?

(2) Can't they mortgage their own properties to whichever parties they like?

(3) Can't they settle their own loans directly with the lenders?

(4) Is it not a fact that the Garashias pay so large a rate of interest that, at the time of repayment of the loan, even the lenders accept 4 to 8 annas in the rupee?

(5) Do you still claim to be the 'Bavaji,' the 'Father of the people'?

(6) Is it true that those Garashias who object to the transfer of their mortgage to the State are harassed by cutting off their water supply or means of communication?

(7) Will not the Rajkot Agency look into the matter at once, and insist on the presence of both parties at the time of mortgage and re-transfer of property?

WHERE IS THE PRINCE?

And, may we know, Thakore Sahib,

(1) Where is your Prince, your heir-apparent to the throne?

(2) Why has he been away from the State so long?

(3) Should he not get the requisite experience of the Administration, which is his legitimate due?

(4) Is not his absence mysterious, and his presence in Morvi essential at the present moment?

SHY OR SCARED?

Thakore Sahib, will you please tell us:

(1) Why are high-class persons reluctant to go to Durbar Gudha?

(2) Why are their families observing a studied distance from the Palace?

(3) Are they shy or scared 'Bavaji'?

Need I say more? The catalogue of grievances is not yet exhausted, Thakoreji!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TOKYO LETTER.

SERIOUS POSTAL SCANDAL

LABOUR CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS FLOUTED,

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

CHINESE MANIFESTO RE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

From our Correspondent.

TOKYO, June 10.

An endless series of scandals have been unearthed in official Japan, since the present Ministry came into power. Each one has been of a greater magnitude than its predecessor. But a recent addition to this army of scandals has beaten all records, in respect of the huge amounts of money involved and the cleverness with which they were misappropriated. The beauty of the thing is that the crime was not detected for four years, while the miscreants enjoyed life on a much more luxuriant scale than the Cabinet Ministers.

Post Office Scandal.

Seiichi Tsuge, the chief figure in the case, who is described as a man of well-to-do class and was formerly a postmaster of Takarazuka, a famous hot spring resport near Kobe, is, along with seven other confederates, most of them former post-office officials, charged with fraud, neglect of duty, embezzlement, bribery and blackmail. In December 1918, Tsuge came into touch with Tsuruji Inouye, Otomatsu Inouye and Kaneta Niko, all officials of the Kobe post-office, with whom he conspired to defraud the Government by tampering with books for stamps. Tsuge prevailed upon these post-office clerks to send a false telegram in the name of Mr. Otsuka, post-master of Kobe, to Mr. Kawai, post-master of Osaka, requesting the latter to send a large number of revenue stamps, which was done and the goods devoured. Again a similar method was resorted to, this time deceiving the Department of Communications, thereby obtaining a shipment of 5,000 stamps of Yen 100 a piece, worth Yen 500,000. These stamps were secretly forwarded by the dishonest post-office clerks to Tsuge. Later on large consignments of stamps, worth hundreds of thousands of Yen were handed over to Tsuge in the same underhand manner. The total number of stamps thus embezzeled, reaching in value Yen 2,343,000 up to February 3, this year, all this having been obtained by issuing bogus checks, or some other fradulent contrivances. A part of the proceeds from the sale of these stamps was given by Tsuge to the dishonest post-office officials and other accomplices, while the rest of the money remained in his hands which he freely loaned to his friends and acquaintances or invested in business enterprises.

Tsuge lived an extravagant life, spending some Yen 2,000 a month as his living expenses, and in a true *narikin (nouveau riche)* fashion, took a mistress, a charming girl of 21, who figures prominently in the story of his downfall. The list of names of prominent persons, to whom Asuge gave loans, include a Viscount, a director of a life insurance company, members of Parliament, politicians and a Major-General in the Army, while his investments extended throughout Japan and China.

How fraud was detected.

The detection of the crime was incidental. A party of Inspectors from the Department of Communications, finding the books at the Kobe post-office not clear, reported at once to the higher authorities. On further examination by the officials of the Bureau of Communications, disclosures of a startling nature were made, which led to the arrest of Tsuge and his confederates. The procurators began the real investigation of the case in February, but as the network of conspiracy had been woven on a far-reaching scale, publicity was withheld from the public up till now, when all of a sudden an extra edition of that enterprising newspaper the "Tokyo Asahi," created the greatest sensation of the season.

Tsuge, when arrested at the house of his concubine, was found in possession of Yen 200,000 hard cash, which he later confessed to have obtained in Osaka on February 25, intending to escape to Shanghai.

Labour Conference Recommendations.

The pernicious example set by England not to put into effect some of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference, on the ground that the majority of them were already being practised in that country and the rest of them were not profitable, has encouraged the Japanese Government to take a leaf out of England's book. These conventions and recommendations must be put into effect within 18 months of the close of the Conference, so that on July 25, the bills fall due. The fact that out of a large number of participants in the Labour Conference, only a few have sanctioned the conventions and recommendations, has given a very effective handle to the Japanese Government to be dallying in taking any actual steps to complete preparations for carrying out the decisions. It is surmised in labour circles that the Government, in order to save her face, may perhaps present some ambiguous bills, embodying the decisions of the Labour Conference to the Privy Council, instead of submitting them to the Imperial Diet. As the indications point out, it is quite clear that this august body will either reject or pigeon-hole them for an indefinite period.

If the decisions of the Labour Conference are to be practised in Japan, the capitalists must be prepared to cut down their revenues as well as make a considerable outlay for preparations to meet exigencies of the situation. Moreover, they shall have to surrender many of the rights, now exercised by them over the labouring classes and continue to make reasonable concessions in future. The Government alone will require an outlay of Yen 50,000,000 for expenses to make the necessary changes in the Government enterprises. Incensed at the half-hearted attitude of the Government authorities the "Kokumin" remarks;—"The issue involved is one of international importance of justice and humanity and of international morality. It is also a domestic issue of humanitarian and economic importance. It is not to be handled roughly as it involves many subtle problems."

President of Federations of Labour's Views.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, president of the Yuaikai—the Japanese Federation of Labour—when interviewed by a press representative, said:—

"If, however, the British Government refused to present the decisions of the Labour Conference altogether, and had declared that their execution was unprofitable to England, then it was a great inconsistency of that government. Government may be charged with the breach of faith, because the original draft of the decisions of the Labour Conference was prepared by Mr. George Barns, the British Government delegate. We were not satisfied with the gray coloured draft, but when the decisions were arrived at in the Conference, Engand should be the first to refer the decisions to her legislature, thereby, showing an example to other countries."

Mr. Suzuki is further of the opinion that the decisions, however they may be arrived at, would not affect the labour problem of Japan very seriously. He remarked, "I am afraid that the Japanese Government which did not present any bill to the 44th session of the Diet regarding the labour issues, may pass over the period of 18 months without taking any steps at all. The question of 8 hour labour day is indeed far away. But before the decisions of the Labour Conference are carried out, our labour organizations should be properly developed. Because our unions have not the necessary strength, the Government can do as it pleases."

Bolsheviks in Japan.

The Japanese police seems determined to comb out of society every one who dares to profess the cult of socialism in Japan. Now they profess to have arrested the so-called Bolshevik agents among the Japanese.

Mr. Eizo Kondo, the editor of a Socialist publication, has been arrested at Shimonoseki and is awaiting trial for having received a large amount of money from a Bolshevist organization in Russia with which to carry on a campaign for communism in Japan. Another gentleman, Mr. Aikei Matsumoto, who is described as a young leader of Japanese Bolsheviks and is alleged to have been exchanging code communications with Mr. Eido Kondo, also finds himself lodged in a police lock-up. According to a Japanese Socialist in America, and on his return to Japan brought a case full of Bolshevist literature, which he intended to translate and publish in Japan, but the custom authorities at Yokohama finding something suspicious about the package, opened it and confiscated much of its contents.

The Korean Bolshevists in Siberia have decided to attend the International Communists Conference to be shortly held in Moscow, which will also be attended by the Chinese. They are making arrangements to meet first at Harbin, and form a platform for the "Eastern Communists", before proceeding to Moscow. The Japanese Communists from America are also reported to have left for Soviet Russia to take part in the deliberations at Moscow.

Cabinet in Danger.

The fate of the Hara Cabinet is said to be hanging in the balance, though many of the prophevies made against it have been falsified by the events. The average life of a cabinet in Japan is not more than two years, and it is nothing short of a miracle, that in spite of a host of shortcomings ascribed by the opposition to Premier Hara and his Ministers, they are still holding office with the full confidence of the Emperor! There is no denying the fact that the foundations of the present ministry have been severely shaken by the discovery of a large number of scandals in official circles, involving high government officials, the majority of them being connected with the Seiyukai, the party supporting the Hara Ministry. Even the Privy Council, a body composed of 24 persons, who are the official advisers to the Emperor and are in reality the controlling power in Japan, has adopted a resolution which is generally considered tantamount to an impeachment of the Hara Ministry, and is based on the scandals which have recently been disclosed in connection with the colonial administration, particularly in the operation of the South Manchuria Railway. Who is to be the next premier is a problem confronting the wire-pullers behind the curtain. There being no suitable candidate in the field to contest his supremacy. Mr. Hara is evincing an indifferent attitude towards all that is being said or written against him.

Manifesto Against the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Chinese gress association at Peking has issued a manifesto against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and cabled it to the Japanese and the British Governments. It reads:—The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is professedly intended for the safeguarding of the independence and territorial integrity of China. Some of the articles of the pact contain the wording about the disposal of China. This is obviously in defiance of international justice and is an infringement of the sovereignty of China. This is the reason why the Chinese people cannot recognize the Alliance. Therefore, the British and the Japanese governments are requested to refrain from using any wording calculated to compromise the prestige and dignity of the Republic of China.

From Kabul first caravan of Shia Frontier tribes, consisting of 200 persons under the leadership of Saiyid Nur Hasan Gul, has left Afghanistan for the sacred places of Islam. Special facilities for them were provided by Foreign Minister at Kabul under orders of the Amir. Their first objective is Herat, whence they are arranging to proceed to Meshed.

THE CLAIMS OF THE TURKS.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MIDDLE EASTERN POLICY.

CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT DISCUSSED.

FROM "THE NEW STATESMAN."

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S pronouncement on the Middle East, offers us at last a gleam of hope. Fine speeches do not, it is true, always mean sound policy, and it will take more than this to blot out the Government's cowardly and cynical record. But Mr. Churchill does at least show some qualities of decision and imagination, some disposition to face the facts, which have been conspicuously wanting in the pompous rhodomontades of Lord Curzon or the shifty special pleadings of the Prime Minister. Whether the plans announced for the development of Mesopotamia and of Palestine will result in the economies and the progress that they seem to promise, remains to be seen, but they do indicate for the first time a serious attempt to establish a policy in those distracted countries. That is the first element of hopefulness and importance in Mr. Churchill's speech. And the second, which is even more hopeful and important, is his concluding statement of the need for "a real and lasting peace with Turkey." "It is only upon the basis of such a peace," he said, "that the prospect which I have held out, of a substantial abatement in the heavy charges which will fall upon both Britain and France, on account of their Middle East commitments, can be realised." If this means that the British and French Governments will recognise at length that there are not three, or thirty-three, bear gardens, but one bear garden in the Near and Middle East, and that the key of it is in Anatolia, then there will besome chance of a settlement.

How, then, do we propose to secure this peace? Mr. Churchill threw no light on the matter he only made the categorical statement, which we confess makes a large draft on our credulity, that it was "the paramount object which we have been pursuing for months past." Nor have any of Mr. Churchill's colleagues been more informative; questions in the House have been met with curt and evasive answers, and the public is pretty well convinced that the Government has been pursuing its paramount object in the most Micawberesque fashion. Meanwhile, King Constantine has gone, aimd "scenes of indescribable enthusiasm," to the wars—or at least to a villa near Smyrna. According to a message from Athens, he has announced that "with the aid of the All-Highest, victory will crown the efforts of our race," and that there is no doubt that the Greek armies are fully capable of discharging their obligation— the obligation, that is to say, of smashing the Turks. This boasting, inspiring as it may be in Athens, rings very feeble and pathetic here. We do not suppose that there is a single person in country who has any confidence in the Greek arms. It may be that their moral has improved, and even that they are well led and adequately supplied with field and mountain artillery, and it may also be that they have a total numerical superiority over the Turks. But it is undeniable that they are very hard pushed for money (it is stated that the cost of upkeep is £ 350,000 a week), and can hardly be expected to face a long campaign. What prospects have they of a rapid trumph? None, we should say; for the Turkish forces, disposed, on interior lines have a large initial advantage, and even in the rumours of their reinforcement by Russian troops should prove false, and they found themselves hard pressed, they could retire eastwards and yet keep themselves intact. On the other hand, a Turkish success would make the situation serious, not only for the Greeks, but for the Allies; since there is nothing between Constantinople and Kemal's northern army but one weak Greek division.

THE PHIL-HELLENS.

There in a nutshell is the position—a position which both the French and ourselves have good reason to view with alarm. We must stop this war. But what are we to do? It is, of course, idle to pretend that we can get out of the mess as easily as we got into it. There are, however, as it seems to us, three principles which ought to guide our policy, which are, indeed, absolute conditions of a firm settlement in the Near East. In the first which we must hold rigorously to the neutrality which the Government professes. We must not, on any pretext, support Greece with a man or a penny in this violent adventure. There will doubtless be many Greeks, and there may be a few Englishmen, who will call this refusal of aid a betrayal. It is nothing of the sort. Greece may perhaps be justified in laying a large part of the responsibility for her sufferings on Mr. Lloyd George and those rash philhellenes, who started her last summer on the path of militarism in Asia. But for her present position, and any unfortunate consequences which may flow from it, not even Mr. Lloyd George can be blamed. After the Conference in London a few months ago the Greeks were clearly warned that they were to expect no assistance from us if they took aggressive action. They took aggressive action, and they brought disaster on their own heads. If they choose to incur the same risks a second time, let them cherish no illusions about our possible intervention on their behalf.

But, granted that the British people are resolute, as they undoubtedly are, for neutrality, and that they are able to keep their shuffling Government from any covert infraction of it, neutrality will obviously not carry us very far. We need to apply a second, and a positive, principle, if the conflagration is to be put out. That means a definite and wholehearted attempt to conciliate Turkey. From the earliest negotiations in Paris in 1919, down to the abortive Conference of London last March, most of our politicians and publicists have been playing with fantasies in the Near East. They have misjudged their men and miscalculated their chances; they have poured out oceans of twaddle about Constantinople and the Caliphate; they have frightened themselves with Bolshevist bogies all over Asia; they have mistaken the rising of the Turkish nation for an outbreak of brigandage; they have seen Athens at one moment as the capital of Alexander the Great, and at the next as a new Hohenzollern Potsdam. They have handed out generous slices of the Ottoman pie to themselves and their friends. One thing only they have consistently forgotten-the rights of the Turkish people. It is true that a recognition of the rights had begun to creep into the minds of British statesmen at the time of the London Conference, and some attempt was made to repair the grosser blunders and injustices of the Treaty of Sevres. We hoped, in common with the rest of the world, that the Turks might find in the terms then offered a basis for further peaceful discussion, if not for absolute and immediate submission. But if they did not, we have very little ground for moral indication, in view of the position and actions of Greece, on the one hand, and of the deplorable polices of the European Powers on the other. We are now faced with a Turkey growing steadily more truculent and more powerful, making more insistent demands upon us. Are we going to continue to resist those demands? And, if so, how?

WHY ARE CLAIMS NOT TO BE CONCEDED.

The people of this country are in no mood to wage war against Kemal for the benefit of King Constantine—nor even, we may add, to save Mr. Lloyd George's face. Neither are we morally entitled to resist Turkish claims, unless they prove extravagant, which, so far as we know, they are not. The Turks want a revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which will give them the possession of Anatolia (with a proper regime for the Greeks in Smyrna), of Constantinople (with proper international safeguards for the Straits), and of that part of Thrace which Mr. Lloyd George used to call "the homeland of the Turkish race." They are justified in making these claims, and we believe that the vast majority of the British people, and probably even of the members of the British Government, consider that they are justified. Why, then, are the claims not to be conceded? There are only two reasonable explanations. One is that there are commi ments, economic or political, to persons or groups or nations, which require the suppression of Turkey. If that be so, let Mr. Lloyd George make them public, and we venture to say that public opinion will demand their instant abandonment. The other possible explanation is tat we are afraid that any strengthening of Turkey would be a menace to the general peace. That, too, is an illusory fear. Neither Turkey, nor anybody on her behalf, is asking for a restoration of the Ottoman Empire. It is not suggested that Turkish misrule should be re-established over its former victims. But it is plain that the Turks should be allowed to rule themselves, and it may well be that, in the course of a few years, we shall make the remarkable discovery that they can manage this business in a perfectly creditable way. There are, in point of fact, worse governments in Europe at this moment than the Government of Angora, and worse statesmen than Mustapha Kemal. In any case, whether they do it well or ill, the Turks will govern themselves, and we cannot prevent them save at a coast which no one is willing to incur. As for Turkey becoming again a danger in the East, there is only one sound guarantee against that, which is that we and France and Italy should find a new basis for a common policy in the Aegean and in Asia Minor.

"BICKERED, BARGAINED AND BETRAYED"

It is as well to be quite frank about this. The behavious of the three Great Powers ever since the Armistice has presented a sorry spectacle. We have each pursued our own separate interests; we have bickered and bargained and betrayed. France and Italy have wrung large concessions in Anatolia; Britain has countered by exalting Greece into an Empire. Syria and Palestine, as well as Constantinople, have been the happy hunting-grounds of Western intriguers. Every one of the peoples of the Near and Middle East has been, in greater or less degree, the victim of our rivalries and our greeds. And at this instant, in face of the common danger, our supposed interests are more divergent than they were two and a half years ago. Is the hope of reducing this confusion to an honest harmony merely Utopian? The "realists" of diplomacy and commerce in Paris and Rome and London wil tell us that it is. If they are right, we can only say that the chances either of a permanent peace or of the continuance of Western influence in the Near East are desperate. Our internecine struggles will be taken advantage before long, the wrecking of European trade and European prestige from the Aegean to the Caspian, and from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. Do our statesmen at last see where they are rushing along this road to ruin? We snatch the hope from Mr. Churchill's speech that they do. But we shall look anxiously for some more heroic move than the curious chance visit of British battleships to the Bosporus, or the scolding of Angora and the boycotting of Athens.

PICKETING IN THANA DISTRICT.

DISTRICT BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

A resolution of a very far-reaching importance came for consideration before a special meeting of the Thana District Local Board held at the Office of the Board at Thana on the 7th instant on the requisition of some half a dozen members of the Board. Mr. Bapu Saheb Phadke, the non-official President of the Board was in the chair, and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Thana representative of the All-India Congress Committee was among the visitors keenly watching the proceedings.

On the motion of Mr. V. J. Patel, seconded by Mr. R. R. Samant, the Vice-president, the Board placed on record its [illegible] for the growing prevalance of the drink traffic within its juriediction and deplored the absence of any statutory powers for preventing it. It was further resolved that in consultation with the Thana District Congress Committee, and the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, the Board should organise and conduct picketing within its limits, and should take such other steps as it should deem proper to bring about the total prohibition of liquor. In order to give effect to the resolution the Board appointed a committee, and placed Rs. 3,000 at its disposal to start the Campaign in cooperation with the aforesaid Congress Committees. The resolution was passed with one dissention voice that of an official member.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Patel was congratulated by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others for having carried through a resolution giving a welcome lead to the rest of the country, which will supply a much needed impetus to other Boards and Municipalities to start similar campaigns within their areas. Mr. Patel explained to the meeting the sections of the Local Boards Act under which these Boards were empowered to spend money on measures likely to promote public health, and it is felt that the beginning which the Thana District has made will be universally followed in the country for driving away the curse of drunkenness from the land.

LOHANGANJ SHOOTING INCIDENTS

RESOLVE FOR FRESH ENQUIRY BY MIXED COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Another resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the enquiry already made by the Government was brought forward at today's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. This referred to the shooting incidents at village Lohanganj in connection with the recapture of prisoners who had escaped from the Rajshahi Jail. At this village the pursuing police party had a scuff with villagers in the course of which four men were wounded. The resolution was moved in the Council for a fresh enquiry by a mixed committee.

Sir Henry Wheeler, in opposing the motion, refuted all points raised by the mover and supporters of the resolution and pointed out the futility of a fresh enquiry. The resolution was, however, carried by non-official majority in spite of Government opposition.

REVISION APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Lindsay has rejected revision application of Mr. C. Balthasar of Calcutta, who was convicted by Joint Magistrate of Jhansi of cheating a firm at Jhansi and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months is default. It appears that the complainant sent the accused Rs. 5,000 worth of blankets on drafts which were dishonoured. His lordship saw no reason to interfere and affirmed the conviction and sentence.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN MADRAS.

"NEW INDIA" ON MERCHANTS' POOR RESPONSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

With regard to the boycott of foreign cloth, the "New India" whose representa- cloth, "New India" whose representa- markets in the city, this morning, says that the Piece-goods Merchants' Association of Madras has not taken any action in the matter, but the paper understands that the Association will not stand in the way of any individual dealers giving effect to the propaganda. Whatever may happen, adds the paper, when Mr. Gandhi visits Madras next August there seems to be no tendency at present to support the boycott.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL IN INDIA

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT VAKILS' OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The High Court Vakils' Association, in a letter to the Government of Bengal, oppose the proposal for a supreme court of appeal in India considering it would under the present conditions, be very much inferior to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, without the compensating advantages.

A WELCOME AID TO MADRAS STRIKERS.

CONGRESS COUNCIL GIVES 500 CHARKHAS AND COTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

The Madras Congress District Council at a meeting has resolved to grant Rs. 5,000 to Madras Labour Union for the purpose of buying and distributing 500 *charkas* and cotton among labourers now on strike and of taking over and disposing of yarn produced from time to time and the amount be received by the end of the year without interest.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE FOR IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

A Conference between the principals of Sibpur, Poona, Roorkee and Madras Engineering Colleges and the Government of India regarding the extension and improvement of Engineering education commences in Simla on the 25th July.

SEQUEL TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 14.

The Delhi Piece-goods Association have received the following cable from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

"Manchester Chamber of Commerce regret they are unable to discuss matters referred to in your telegram unless and until all Associations have formally withdrawn resolutions of boycott and refusal to pay drafts."

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE POSTPONED.

IN VIEW OF NEGOTIATIONS AT HOME.

From our own Correspondent.

EAST AFRICA, June 21.

The following cable has been received by the President of the East Africa Indian National Congress as regards the resolution of Indians in this country not to pay income-tax because they have no representation on the Council, from the Government of India:

"It is reported in Reuter's telegram dated May 23rd that a mass meeting of Indians at Nairobi has resolved not to pay income tax on ground of no representation no taxation. Government of India deprecate strongly action of this kind at present juncture such action must prejudice negotiations now proceeding between India Office and Colonial Office and can only harm Indian Cause. Government of India trust that your Committee will use its influence to check resort to measures which will embarrass Government during present negotiations, Commerce."

In view of the above telegram the following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Congress:—

"Whereas the Indian Government has made strong representations to the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress to withhold regarding non-payment of taxes during important negotiations now proceeding between the India Office and the Colonial Office, it is resolved by the Executive Committee of the Congress to accede to the advice of the Government of India and not to prejudice negotiations until result of the Colonial Office deliberations is announced. It is further resolved to advise all Indian Associations in the country that income tax forms be filled in and returned under protest and that immediately the Colonial Office decisions are published, special Sessions of Congress be held to consider the effect of these and to take what immediate steps are then rendered desirable by the changes foreshadowed."

Passive Resistance Postponed.

So Passive Resistance is postponed for the time being. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda sail on the 25th instant for England, it is understood, to help negotiations on the Indian question in these protectorates. But Indians here are quite sceptical about the proper solution of the many questions on which Indians have very serious grievances both against the local governments and the colour-less citizens of the Protectorates, because there is no love lost between Indians and these two Governors. Indians in this country are of opinion that instead of helping negotiations to arrive at an equitable solution of the Indian problem these Governors will prejudice the case of Indians. It is, therefore, thought desirable in some quarters that an Indian deputation should at once proceed to England to lay before the Colonial Office their case.

In my previous letter I gave a copy of the telegram dispatched to the Honourable Mr. Sastri by Uganda Indian Associations, requesting him to plead for equal status for Indian British subjects in British protectorates. A further cablegram has been sent by these Associations to Mr. Sastri as follows:—

"Further to our cablegram 25th May, we beg to inform you Indians in Uganda equal if not superior in matter education, qualifications, property, trade, manufacture, landholding stop. If Colonial Government challenge this point kindly request our behalf independent impartial statistics."

Tilak Swarajya Fund.

Collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund started by the All-India Congress Committee have begun briskly in all parts of Kenya and Uganda. I understand Uganda Indians have collected about four thousand rupees and have remitted a part of the collection to Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. C. M. Dalal, the indefatiguable Secretary of the Indian Association, Mombasa, after 23 years' stay in the country has returned to India to enjoy his well earned rest. The Indians of Mombasa, gave an address to him on his retirement, appreciating his many services to the Indian cause in this Country.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURRE CURE
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER
THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City.
(9)

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Culpable Indifference of Bombay Govt.

We read from the Journal of the London Chamber of Commerce that the Industries Department of the Government of India has addressed a long letter to the Local Governments inviting their opinion on the revised rules for the purchase of Stores for the use of Government Departments. The policy of the Government of India, it is stated in the preamble, is to make its purchases of Stores for the public services in such a way as to encourage the industries of the country so far as it is consistent with economy and efficiency. The rules have been divided into two parts namely, those applicable to the Government of India and other than Governors' provinces and those which apply to Governors' provinces alone. This is the first time that we learn that the provincial Governments have been addressed by the Government of India with regard to such an important matter as the Stores Rules. Whenever the Local Governments are addressed by the Government of India with regard to trade and industrial matters, they are requested to consult local commercial opinion meaning thereby local Chambers of Commerce. These instructions are apparently faithfully followed by the other Governments but hardly so by the Government of Bombay. Any one who keeps himself in touch with the proceedings of Chambers of Commerce as published in the Indian Trade Journal and as given in the monthly bulletins of different Chambers of Commerce must have noticed that the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces, for instance, think it proper to refer far more matters to their local commercial bodies than the Government of Bombay. Instances have happened in the past when the Government deliberately ignored the Indian Merchants' Chamber and that too, with regard to such an important question as the Report of the Industrial Commission and the Deck Passengers Committee. The gravamen of the offence is that while the Indian Merchants' Chamber is not consulted, the sister body of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is not similarly ignored. One should have thought that the Government of Bombay, which led the way among all the provincial Governments with regard to enlightenment and culture and the number of public spirited Indians both as Executive Councillors and Ministers, would never think of deliberately ignoring a representative body of Indian commercial opinion. It is not merely on rumour or hearsay that we are obliged to say that the Government of Bombay has proved itself reactionary and bureaucratic in regard to its relations to the Indian commercial community. Whatever may be the professions of the Local Government with regard to its desire to develope Indian trade and industries, this desire at least is not manifested in its relations to the Indian commercial community. We cannot pretend to understand the reasons which have led the Local Government to adopt such a reprehensible line of action but the only inference is that it does not approve of the independent and farsighted criticism of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. It must be said to the credit to the Government of India that they have at least latterly never treated the Indian Merchants Chamber differently from the other Chambers in the matter of correspondence addressed to commercial bodies. Officials of the Government of India take every care to interview the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce whenever they happen to be in Bombay. They may or may not act upon the suggestions of the Indian Chamber of Commerce but at least they take care to know the views of this body representative of the Indian commercial opinion. Not so presumably the Government of Bombay who address the Indian Chamber only on a few occasions. It lies especially with the Minister for Industries, to see that a leading Indian public body is not treated in the curt and eminently bureaucratic method which has been followed up to now.

Significant silence.

We are extremely sorry at the attitude adopted by the Government of Bombay; we are also obliged to express surprise at the strange silence maintained by Sir Thomas Holland with regard to this question when he met the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce recently. Our readers well know that the question of Stores Rules was the principle to be discussed by the Committee with him. The main portion of Mr. Lalji's speech was devoted to this question and similarly the main portion of the reply of Sir Thomas Holland was also concerned with it. Strange to say it escaped the notice of such a shrewd and all-knowing official like the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industries that his Department had sent a circular letter to the Local Governments with regard to the very matter which the Committee of the Indian Chamber were discussing with him. He could have well asked why the Indian Chamber did not refer this communication and as to what opinion the Committee had with regard to it. He did nothing of the sort and maintained absolute silence with regard to this important communication from his Department to the Local Governments. We cannot say whether it was merely through over-sight or because of a set purpose that Sir Thomas Holland did not refer to it. To say that he missed it through over-sight is to over-look the driving personality of Sir Thomas Holland and his wonderful memory which makes of him perhaps the most powerful member in the Indian Cabinet. We are again and again, therefore, driven to the question as to why an absolute silence was maintained by Sir Thomas Holland at the time of his interview with the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce regarding the communication sent by his Department to the Local Governments with reference to the Stores Rules, the silence which was shared also by the Government of Bombay. It is only the peculiarly lucky and fortunate India which has to bear up calmly under the flagrant and preposterous procedures that men who are vitally interested in the local trade, men who are children of the soil, should have no voice in controlling the policy of the Government of India with regard to the purchasing of Stores.

Stores Rules.

The Indian correspondent of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal in his letter above referred to summarises the principal rules which are sent to Local Government by the Government of India for opinion.

"The first rule says that all articles which are produced in India in the form of raw material, or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India, should be purchased locally in preference to articles not manufactured in India, or wholly or partly manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price not unfavourable. In presenting this rule to local Governments the Government of India state that the expression *"not unfavourable"* calls for a comparison of prices, but *does not prevent, the purchase of indigenous stores at a negligible excess cost.* It also permits other factors of economy, such as promptitude of delivery, being taken into account.

The second rule lays down that all articles wholly or partly manufactured in India from imported materials should, in preference to all articles not manufactured in India, be purchased in India subject to the following conditions:—(a) That a substantial part of the process of manufacture of articles purchased has been performed in India; (b) that the price is as low as that at which articles of similar quality can be obtained through the Stores Department is London; and (c) that the materials employed are subject to such inspection and tests as may be prescribed by the Government of India.

With reference to the general provisions in favour of purchases from branch firms, the Government of India are in full agreement with the views of the Industrial Commission and of the Stores Purchase Committee that the setting up of branches of British manufacturing firms in India will encourage the development of local manufacture, and is, indeed, the only practical means of introducing certain specialized forms of manufacture into this country. A rule states that provided the usual conditions, such as requisite quality and not unfavourable price are present, certain articles, whether manufactured or produced in India or not, should be purchased in India, and these include those of a perishable nature, explosives, block tin, wines and spirits, and English bottled beer, kerosine oil, plant and materials for electric installations, Australian timber and Australian copper.

Other rules relate to the method of comparing prices, tests of specifications, approved firms from which iron and steel may be bought in India, financial limits on the powers of officers to make purchases in India, and the Government of India's power to sanction departures from rules in which such departure is absolutely unavoidable, subject to a report to the Secretary of State if expenditure exceeds fifty thousand rupees. The sanctioning powers of purchasing officers are increased, partly due to the general rise in prices.

The question is whether the approval of such rules should rest merely with bureaucratic officials or with the public bodies and the Indian Legislatures. Are these rules to be submitted to the Indian Legislature or not and aught we know even the members of the Stores Purchase Committee were not consulted by the Government with regard to the drafting of these rules now submitted to the Local Governments.

The Port Trust and the Press.

We have referred several times in these columns to the legitimate public grievance that the Press is sedulously excluded from the Board room of the Bombay Port Trust. It was similarly excluded from the Board room of the Improvement Trust but was admitted later on through the doughty efforts of Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha. One cannot understand why the Port Trust should be closed to the Press. We are aware that a plea is raised several times that the working of the Bombay Port Trust is technical and that the public will not be much interested in the proceedings even if the Press is admitted. It is however, for the public to judge which sort of stuff it will approve of and which it will disapprove of. Let the Port Trust once give its proceedings to the public and then see if the public care to go through these proceedings or not. We are informed that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla recently moved the following resolution: "That the proceedings of the Bombay Port Trust meetings should be open to the Press and provisions should be made in the Board room for reporters except when discussion is going on those items which the Board specially decide to exclude from this provision". He rightly urged that in as much as the Port Trust derived their revenue from public sources, the public had a right to know how the funds were used. The Chairman pointed out that the Trustees annual budget estimate, the half-yearly accounts and the annual administration Report were published and were available for the public. The Chairman did not realise however that all this is not sufficient. There are several questions like appointments on the staff, provision of hotels for the so-called travelling public, treatment meted out to Deck Passengers, etc., in which the public is immensely interested. It is but meet and proper that the Press should be allowed at all these discussions in order that the public may see how questions in which it is vitally interested, are disposed of by the present Board which consists of a large majority of European members. The present constitution of the Board to which we have referred several times allows only for four elected and one nominated Indian Trustee out of the total personnel of 17 members. What would the representatives of Canada or Australia say if they were asked at the Imperial Conference now sitting in London now they will receive the proposal to have their Port Trust Board consisting mainly of Englishmen and not Canadian for Australians? And yet we are here supposed to rest content with such a constitution. More of this however on another occasion. It was but natural that such a Board would not approve of Mr. Fazal's resolution. The resolution was therefore thrown out and an amendment suggested by Mr. Clayton was passed to the effect that after the Trustees weekly proceedings had been printed all resolutions of public interest might be furnished to the Press subject to the discretion of the Chairman. This amendment was ultimately passed as a substantive motion. It is meaningless as passed in the final form in which it was adopted, for everything is left to the sweet discretion of the Chairman who being a member belonging to the heaven-born service may be trusted to see that nothing goes to the Press unless it is heavily blue-pencilled. What is most surprising is that when a poll was taken all the Trustees present (including presumably Indian Trustees) voted for Mr. Clayton's proposal except Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

SWARAJYA.

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

An English Daily started in Madras.

NOTE

1. It is owned and controlled by the people.
2. It is pledged to support the Congress by its Articles of Association.
3. The leading Congress leaders in Madras are on its Directorate, such as Messrs. Prakasam, Rajagopalachar, Abdul Hakim, Nageswara Rao and Dr. Rajan.

60,000 shares of Rs. 5 each (Rs. 3 application) are offered to the Public.

APPLY FOR SHARES ETC., TO

The Swarajya Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

16, ANGAPPA NAIK, STREET, MADRAS E.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		23 000
Exports to Great Britain		—
" to Continent		1, 50
Futures at New York	July	12.16
	Oct.	12.85
Futures at New York	Jan.	13.27
Spot Cotton at New York		12 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.75
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	August	11.85
	Oct	12 38
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 9 16
Demand Bills		3 64.50
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		9: 1/4
Do Foreign		59 1 2

New York, 13th July, 1921

Futures at New York	July	12 44
	Oct.	13 13
	Jan.	13.50

Liverpool, 13th July, 1921.

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.O.C.	July	8.52
	Oct.	8 79
	Jan	8 89
	Mar.	8 92

London, 13th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/8 1 2—Steady.
Bar Gold—	—11 2/9—Quiet
Bar Silver Spot—	—37 3/4 unsettled.

Liverpool 12th July 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, ..	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	1.350
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans Spot good business		8.70
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		16 50
New York, 11 a.m.	July	12 30
(As known in Liverpool at—	Oct.	12 96
closing time.)	Jan.	13 30
	July	11 84
New Orleans 10 a.m. — —		
	Oct.	12 54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	8 45
Aug.	8 55
Sept.	9 68
Oct.	8 77
Nov.	..
Dec.	8 92
Jan.	8 92
Feb.	..
Mar.	9 04
April	..
May	..
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 12th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
July	8 26
August	8 37
September	8 49
October	8 59
November	8 65
December	8 71
January	8 70
February	8 74
March	8 77
Epril	8 78
May	8 79
June	8 80

Tone:—Irregular and unsettled.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 12th July, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	4.65
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.40
" " 1 Oomra, Good	5.75
" " " Fully Good	6.25
" " " Fine	6.50
" M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinds, Good	4.53
" " Fully Good	5.03
" " Fine	5.28

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 12th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
July	14/65
Aug.	14/65
Sept.	14/70
Oct.	14/75
Nov.	14/75
Sec.	14/75
Jan.	14/75

Manchester Market:—Extensive cloth inquiry yarns:—Moderate request.

EXCANGE.

London, 13th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 56
In Germany	270 50
in Italy	78 90

EZXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.21
Christiania	26 79
Amsterdam	11 42
Switzerland	22 05
Belgium	47 66
Athens	67 00

MAILS.

The Bombay mails of 25th June, were delivered London to-day. 13th

MONEY MARKET.

London, 12th July, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	37
" 2 months hence	36 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Banks bought and sold—Quiet.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " " " 6 "	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day Market loans	4 7/8

Amount Paid Bank of England £6 p/o. since 23rd June 1921

DISCOUNTS.

London, 13th July, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/4
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2

Silver Litple Indian Buying—closed uncertain 37 3/4

Rents 5 per cent 45

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	£72 3/16
" Best English Selected	£72 1/2
TIN BLOCK	£167

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Quoted 21 3/4

Tone:—

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

June July 1 one	21 3/4
months	35 9
" Buyers; etc. July-Aug.	35 1/8
" Tone	..
Mid Americans spot	8.67
Egyptian	18.50

WHEAT.

London, 9th July, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. July August Nominal	72/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers	73/6
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. Quoted	75
KARACHI BARLEY	..
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 392 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted	..
Tone	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong "	£92 1 2
National "	£37 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 9th July, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold July-August	£20 3 9
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August,	£19 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs ex Ship July-August Firmly held quiet	£22 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August Firm not active	£191 4
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-August	£10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED July August Paid Firm	£21 3/4

JAVA SUBGAR.

London, 13th July, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta	
August Sellers	—24/6
Do. Sept. Sellers	—19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay	
August Sellers	—22/6
Sept Sellers	—20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
August Sellers	22/9
Do. Sept. Sellers	21

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 345 and closed at Rs. 345 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 346½ and steadily declined to Rs. 344½ closing at the same price at 3 p.m.

The markets at Colaba for forward and ready business are closed to-day for "Ekadashi."

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 15 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th July 1921:

Cotton	9,242	Bales
Wheat	4,385	Qrs.
Linseed	6,402	"
Rape, etc	2014	"
Gingelly seed	61	"
Poppy seed	471	"
Groundnuts	1558	"
Cottonseed	310	"
Bits	2286	"
Myrabolams	2109	"
Cottonseed	4,621	"
Rapeseed	Nil	"
Grass	2429	"
Jowar	733	"
Gram	Nil	"
Barley	1311	"
Rice	1959	"
Sugar	10310	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

The Bullion Market was closed to-day.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 1/4.
D. D. on Paris 290.
T. T. on Japan 205.
London Gold 113-2.
London Silver spot D. 37¾.
London Silver Forward 37 1/8.
American cross rate 3.64½.
Fris Cross rate 46.40 to 46.47.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 99.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 65.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

The Colour-Market remains dull and poor business passing. The stockists appear to offer concessions from the bazzar rates. Some business is reported in Alizarine; while other Colours are not in good demand. The indenting business is at a stand-still. The tone is weak and there are no signs of immediate improvement.

Quotations:—

Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 3-14-0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven) Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.
Megenta Crystals. Rs. 13-8-0 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 115/120 per cwt.
Indigo Grains Rs. 5-4-0 per lb.
Nepthol Yellow Rs. 3 per lb
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 6-8-0 per lb.
Direct Yellow Rs. 5-12-0 per lb
Malachite Green Rs. 8 per lb.
Chrysoidine Rs. 3-12-0 per lb.
Sulphor Black Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

July 15.

There has been an evident demand of Zinc Chloride and Bichromate of Potash among the local mills. Up-country buyers have been practically few, excepting several mills. Aniline Salt has shown no upward move, and the market kept almost quiet. Antimony Salt continued dull, without animation. The nett rate to buyers is Rs. 2 per lb. Bleaching powder German has been quoted at Rs. 25 and thereabout. United Alkali quality is comparatively ruling much higher than German. Sodium Sulphide has seen good deal of activity in the last week. There is slight scarcity in the market and it is anticipated to move further still in view of shortage.

Farina continued in demand, and various lots changed hands at Rs. 25/26 for Japanese in quality. Buten quality has also been in demand and it brings nearly a rupee more per cwt. However, there is a general shortage of Buten farina in the market. Sago is steady and bazar quotations are Rs. 8 Maize starch is varying between Rs. 26 and 28 per cwt. China clay is still in demand, and there is a general scarcity of Hytra brand.

Quotations:—

Sodium Sulphide—U.A.—Rs. 36; Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 33; Bleaching Powder U.A.—Rs. 33; Bleaching Powder German—Rs. 26; Aniline Salt—Rs. 1/3/0; Antimony Salt—Rs. 2; Bichromate Potash—Rs. 85; Bichromate Soda—Rs. 80; Brown Sugar of Lead—Rs. 55; Caustic Soda—Rs. 35; Zinc chloride—Rs. 36; Washing Soda—Rs. 8/8/0.

MILL STORE MARKET.

July 15.

There have been more indents booked for Cotton Healds in the last month than usual. 15/40s red eyed Egyptian Healds have been offered at 48-52d. C. I. F. Bombay. 12-40s and other quarties are varying between 42 and 44d. Reeds are steady without change in the value. The volume of business recorded in Reeds is not great. Roller Cloth and Sizing Flannels are comparatively scarce, and large consignments are not arriving, as a result of which the market has kept high for Kenion make. Bandings and Ropes are still quiet, without appreciable rise in the value. Oldham Bandings are varying between Rs. 1-8-0 and 1-12-0 per lb. Cylinder and Doffer Fillets are slightly reduced in rate. Stripping and Burnishing have no great difference in rates.

Slubbings—Jap. are steady and are quoted at Rs. 43 for 1 11:16" and Rs. 39 for 10/16". Wilson Slubbings are varying between Rs. 80 and 100 per Gross. Rowings are quiet. Ring rabbeth and Conical pirns are steady. However, there is no appreciable demand.

Quotations:—

Healds—Rs. 3/8.0; Healds (Yellow)—Rs. 3/2/0; Reeds—Rs. 9/5/0; Slubbings Jap—Rs. 40/45; Rowings Jap—Rs. 35/38; Ring-Rabbeth 5"—Rs. 13/8/0; Conical-Pirns 5"—Rs. 9; Bandings (Oldham)—Rs. 1/10/0; Cyl. and Dof. Fillets—Rs. 1/8/0; K. Roller cloth—Rs. 10/11; Pickers No. 4—Rs. 75/90; Picking Bands—Rs. 2/12/0.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29.574
Temperature of Air .. .. .. deg.	81 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 2
Dew Point	77 0
Relative humidity of Air	0 867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10)	7 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	85 1
Minimum do do	77 8
General direction of Wind	W,SSW,S,SSW,W.
From Midnight to Midnight	
Movement of Wind do. miles	112
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches	0.14
Total fall during month "	6 99
do. year "	33 78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0 20

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Salt
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday.	1st July	0 32a	28 2

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Salt
		h m.	ft. in.
Thursday.	21st July	m5 45	16 6
		6 38a	18 4

FREE
POCKET
DIARY.
Apply to—
HAKIM M SHUR RAHMAN,
Post Box 709, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Oriental
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
BOMBAY.

Offices AT	Offices AT
Ajmer	Lahore,
Ahmedabad,	Madras.
Allahabad,	Mandalay.
Bangalore	adgalore
Calcutta,	Nagpur,
Colombo,	Poona.
Delhi,	Rangoon.
Kuala Lumpur.	Rawalpindi.
Karachi	Trivandrum

	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	6,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS: SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.
For particulars apply to
S. S. Story, Ag. Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

merican Gold Medal
Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.
America India Export
& Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.

ABBE HAMON'S
WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES
A New consignments have just arrived buy your stocks immediately to avoid disappointment
Sole Agents for the East—
Phillips & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.
NOVA VITA
A highly nourishing and flesh forming Tonic Food. Invaluable for Consumptives and weak people. Increases the weight from 6 to 10 pounds in a month's time. Give it a trial.
Sole Agents for the East—
Phillips & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

PENS, RAZORS, WATCHES, ETC. !!!

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Blackbird	2	12	0	Kropp Razor	4	14	0
„ Nib	1	12	0	Crown & Sword	3	12	0
Swan Pen	4	8	0	Liliput	2	12	0
„ Nib	3	0	0	Rodger's	2	8	0
„ Safety	6	12	0	„ Knife	2	0	0
Waterman	6	10	0	„ „ Big	2	8	0
„ Nib	4	8	0	German „ „	1	8	0
„ Safety	9	0	0	Cycle Carrier	2	8	0
Hardware	2	6	0	Wyvernn Pen	12	0	0

"Gold Medal" Camp Cot	Rs.	23	0 0
Nickel 11" Cylinder, Wrist	Rs.	6	8 0
„ 12" 10 Jew, Lever, Rad	Rs.	13	8 0
Silver 12" 10 Jew, Lever	Rs.	16	8 0
Rolled Gold 12" 15 Jew, Rad,	Rs.	30	0 0
Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet „		6	8 0
Pocket Electric Lamp	Rs.	4	8 0
Hat Exterminator Paste	Rs.	1	4 0

LOVELUCK & Co.
Post Box 280, MADRAS.

LIGHT OF HOPE TO THE INCURABLES.
LEPROSY. LEPROSY. LEPROSY.
PANDIT KRIPARAM SARMA
THE LEPROSY SPECIALIST NOW IN BOMBAY
To demonstrate the efficacy of his treatment Six Trial Cases are under treatment in the Acworth Leper Asylum.
Sample Medicine for Leucoderma Free.
Medicines for Cough, Asthma, Piles, (Blind and Bleeding), Hydrocele, and Sores of all kinds are also given away free.
No medicine given without seeing the Patient.
CONSULTATION FREE
VISITING HOURS BETWEEN
12 & 3 p. m.
All Communications should be made either in English or Hindi.
PANDIT KRIPARAM SARMA,
Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Mansion,
Narayan Dhabolker Road,
Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

HOLDEN'S (INDIA) Ltd,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND BROKERS.
25, Baria Mansions,
(Opposite Crawford Market)
Carnac Road, Bombay.
Galvanised and Black W. I. Pipes.
Glassware.
Stationer's Sundries
Electric Accessories
Mill Stores, Chemicals, Oils
Wires, "Zues" Lamps, Stoves and Mantles.
Swiss Lace and Embroidery
Chinese and Japanese Silks
Serges and Meltons and Tailor's cloths.
Men's white and Khaki Shirts
Coloured Crinkled Tissue papers
D. M. C. Cotton Perle & Cordonnet.
SHIRTS AND CLOTHING CONTRACTORS.
Local Suppliers, Buying Agents for Mofusil Firms
Agencies for Indian Manufacturers solicited.

OUR STOCK
OF
SWADESHI GOODS
AND
AHMEDABAD KHADER
IS NOW REPLETE

A Speciality
of
SUDH KHADI SHIRTS
Rs. 2/8 each.
SUDH KHADI SADRAS
Rs. 1/10 each.
KHADI COATS
Rs. 7/- each.
KHADI CAPS
As. 8 each.
KHADI COAT BUTTONS
As. 8 dozen.
KHADI MATERIALS
From As. 8 per Yd.

OUR AIM
To Expand Swadeshism
NOW
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
THE
SHRI KRISHNA STORES Co., Ltd.
KRISHNA BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

LOVERS OF FINE ARTS
AWAKE!
Fine Arts is the Key to Industry
and
One of the Most important subjects of
NATIONAL EDUCATION
for the prosperity of
INDIA
Prof. B. G. KOTHARE, B R. A. F. A. Milan, Italy
The first and the only Indian holding Italian Diploma wishes to see you become able artists in a very short time and with little costs by his upto-date trainigng—absolutely on scientific basis in: Drawing, Painting, Sculpturing and architecture.
GENERAL REDUCTION IN FEES
While day attendance Rs. 15 are reduced to Rs. 5 per month Two hours attendance Rs. 10 are reduced to Rs. 3 per month
College time: From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Weekdays and from 8 A. M. to 12 Noon on Sundays and Holidays.
WRITE AT ONCE:
TO THE PRINCIPAL,
The Academica & Scientific Training College of Fine Arts,
21, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS.
NATIONAL METIAL WORK LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
JUSUB PEERMOMHAD BLDG.
LOHAR CHAWL.

A RUNNING SORE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Liberal League Deputation from the United Provinces, delivered an address which was more cautious than his reply to the Ahmadiyya Deputation. Nevertheless, it is necessary to remind His Excellency, that in it he has asked India to do the impossible. Liberals and Nationalists, co-operators and non-cooperators, Hindus, Mussalmass, Shikhs, Jains, Parsis, Christians, Jews, and all who call themselves Indians insist, each in his own way, upon the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs being righted. His Excellency is still pressing the Khilafat claim. That is hopeful, in that he does not ask the Mussalmans of India and their Hindu and other countrymen to forget the Khilafat wrong. But he clearly asks us to forget the Punjab wrong. The task is as impossible as it would be for a physician to make a patient forget—except under the temporary influence of some stupefying drug—his painful disease. The Punjab wrong is like a running sore, and even as a running sore cannot be healed unless the whole of the poison is removed, so can the Punjab wrong not be forgotten and forgiven, unless and until the poison in the shape of pensions to and continued employment of unrepentant and faithless servants has been removed. Does Lord Reading imagine that India is reconciled to the translation of Mr. Thomson to a higher post? He asks us to give him and his Government credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose. He may have that credit, but there arises immediately upon the grant of that credit the belief, that there is a fundamental difference between the Government's and the people's outlook upon vital matters. And so long as Lord Reading and his Government continue, be it ever so sincerely, to ask India to be reconciled to the retention on the pension list or on the service list of the names of those, who have from an Indian standpoint proved unworthy of the trust imposed in them, so long there can be no meeting—ground between the Government and the people. If we have even a semblance of responsibility given to us, surely we must have the right to dismiss from service those who have atrociously wronged us. To me it is a supreme test of responsibility—the righting of the two wrongs. The injustice of the Khilafat wrong is admitted. The atrocity in the Punjab is written in letters of blood. We admit that we did wrong in Amritsar, in Kasur, is Jallianwala and in Gujranwala. We have been made to pay for it heavily. We have been humiliated, kicked. Both the innocent and the guilty have been hanged. We have ourselves made a frank, free and open confession from many a platform. We ask for no humiliation of official wrongdoers. All we ask is that they may not be imposed upon us as masters. An English official once frankly told me, that rather than be party, by remaining in the service, to the removal from the pension list of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or General Dyer, he would resign. I told him, that whilst I could see my way to sympathise with such an attitude, he must not expect me to agree with him. Nor did he. Hundreds, if not thousands of Englishmen and Englishwomen consider Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer as saviours of the Empire and the honour of their kind. It is highly likely, that if I were an Englishman intent upon holding India at any cost, I would feel even as they. But I hold, that so long as that attitude is retained, so long must cooperation between the Government and the people be impossible. Non-Cooperation alone can open the eyes of Englishmen to the fact, that cooperation with them in the Government of the country involves an acceptance of their attitude. But it is inconsistent with their position as friends and associates. They may not remain in India on the strength of their bayonets. They can remain only on the strength of our goodwill. That and that alone must be the binding force between them and us. Let them not mock us by professing equality on the lips and by maintaining behind their entrenchments an unassailable superiority. As a shrewd man of the world, Lord Reading, I hope, will soon recognise the impossibility of reconciling two opposite attitudes. Had there been a middle course, non-cooperators would have adopted it long ago. It is not a question of hatred or ill-will on the part of the vast mass of people. I invite him to drive the probe deep enough, and he would find that weak as we are, we can no longer tolerate the cult of white superiority. Lip professions, well meaning and sincere though they may be, can serve no useful purpose. We are idolatrous enough to to demand ocular proof of equality. Does he not see, that the existence of white soldiers may be a necessity for the safety of Englishman, never for the safety of the Indian Border? Englishmen must be prepared to live in India precisely on the same terms as the Parsis. A mere handful of the latter have remained for the last thousand years as honoured friends and partners. They have neended no special protection, no fort to retire to in times of danger from enraged Hindus or Mussalmans. Have not the followers of Moses and Jesus the faith of those of Zorooaster? The plain fact is, that Englishmen are not prepared to remain in India on the sufferance of the millions of Hindus and Mussalmans. The latter are not prepared to give the former any advantageous position by reason of their controlling all the most destructive appliances that human ingenuity has ever invented. There is no choice before the latter but that of making a supreme effort to neutralise the effect of all those appliances by ceasing to fear them, i. e. by non-resistance. This may all appear to be arrogant or visionary. I hope, however, that Lord Reading at any rate will soon find that I have spoken the real mind of India. And the sooner this fundamental truth is realised, the sooner will there be real hearty cooperation between Englishmen and Indians. I am longing for such cooperation, and it is this very longing which detere me from accepting any apology, no matter how tempting, for cooperation. Non-cooperation is not born of ignorance and ill-will, but it is the only effective step towards cooperation, and therefore it rises from knowledge and love.—"Young India."

FOR SALE
I. C. S. Course on complete Applied Chemistry giving instrucrions on all subjects, bound in 9 big Volumes. These rare books are worth their price in Gold. Original price Rs. 455 our price Rs. 255. Apply at once with 25 % remittance.
S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola,
CALCUTTA.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
That strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men nd women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes you supreme master of every situation? Life is full of allursing possibilities for those who master the secret of HYPNOTIC Influence; for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home, cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from you; mind; improve your memory overcome trials and difficulties Our free booklet—the PRIDE OF INDIA tells you the how.
Write for it to-day—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY,
(INDIA.)

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR
EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 8 Rules and 26 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Produce quickly gives high speeds. Progressive and First Lessons free from DUTTON SE.HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Tandlia'ng Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by class methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready
SHORTHAND

MELLIN'S FOOD
Untouched by hand
Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.
MELLIN'S LACTO
Glycosed Untouched By Hand
is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning.
Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.
Mellin's Food, Ltd. (Indian Branch), London.

A WELCOME MESSAGE!
FOR ALL TRUE LOVERS OF CHRISTIANITY!!!
FABIOLA!!! FABIOLA!!! FABIOLA!!!
Messrs. K. A. SHEIN & Co.,
The well-known Cinema Specialists have utmost pleasure in announcing
THE OPENING OF THEIR
VENUS CINEMA
Oppst. The Goods Yard, Byculla
With one of the Most Popular Works on Christianity
"FABIOLA" OR
A Tale of the Catacombs
by
Cardinal Wiseman
One of the Greatest Revivers of Christianity!!
A SUBJECT SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE OPENING—reviving memories in and renewing associations with The Early Age of Christianity and its Great Saints.
EVERY SON AND DAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANITY MUST NECESSARILY SEE THIS SPLENDID SCENIC VERSION!!!
A Subject that not only Interests
but INSTRUCTS, IMPARTS & INSPIRES.
Come and See it at the
VENUS CINEMA
Oppst. THE GOODS YARD, BYCULLA.
Opening FRIDAY—THE 15th JULY 1921.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.—5 30, 7 0, 8 45 and 10- 0 p.m.
EXTRA: HOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR CHARGES—Rs. 1 8, 1, As. 12, 6 and 3.

GRAND CLEARANCE
SALE
12½%
DISCOUNT
&
ONE PEAR'S SOAP BOX
AT
Re. 1-4-0.
TO PURCHASERS OF RS. 10 AND UPWARDS.
The Indo-Foreign Perfumery & General Stores
BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOTOR TRANSPORT
TO CONTRACTORS, MUCCADAMS, SHIPPING AGENTS, MERCHANTS, MILLS AND FACTORIES.
Quickest, cheapest, and safest method of transport for merchandise, Hardware, Cotton Yarn, Stores, Bricks, Grains, etc.
LORRIES ON HIRE BY TRIP, TIME OR WEIGHT.
LORRIES ON HIRE BY HOUR, DAY OR MONTH.
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
310, LAMINGTON ROAD, OFF JACOB CIRCLE
Head Office:— PHONE 5995.
320, Mint Road, PHONE. 4643.

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.
The wonderful book 'the Heavens Unveiled' enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
B419

Every wise woman

LOOKS UPON MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP AS HER BEST FRIEND!

Nearly every woman has her "bad days"—days when she is tortured by splitting headaches, when she is irritable and nervous, or bilious and dizzy, when she feels heavy and listless, or so dispirited that only "a good cry" will save her from a breakdown. Whenever you feel like that, be assured that your stomach and liver are out of order. They have lost tone and strength, and are therefore unable to do their work thoroughly and efficiently. Headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, nervousness, languor and low spirits are usually caused by stomach and liver disorders and are banished and prevented by the herbal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Rid yourself of headaches, biliousness, constipation, flatulence, acidity, and keep yourself fit and well by taking the herbal remedy.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Also in Tablet form

BEAR'S

Honeydew Cigarettes

The Most Popular Cigarette that has been ruling the Market long before others made their appearance.

Always insist on having the Bear's HONEYDEW Brand Cigarettes the Best and the most Reliable.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

M. FROMROSE & Co.,

9, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

For Camping For Fishing

NEFF

All Steel

FOLDING STOOL

(PATENTED

For Picnics

For Motoring

Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable Folds easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped into any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 ounces (794 Grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 kg.).

Spring steel, black enameled. Perforated, non-stretching, flexible steel seat. Rust and vermin-proof. No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built.

Agents Wanted.

SPECIAL TERMS.

VISRAM BROS.,

4, WATERLOO MANSIONS, Wodehouse Rd. BOMBAY.

"THE UNITED STATES OF ISLAM"

THE DANGER AHEAD.

The danger that the British policy in the Nea East has provoked is too apparent to be longe mistaken by anyone. Those who fancied tha there was exaggeration in the warnings of the pos sible union of Mohammedan malcontents to fight the British Empire can now read the tidings from Mesopotamia, from Turkey, from Egypt, from Palestine and from India with eyes more widely opened.

The danger is real, though there may be many chances against it reaching the explosive point. The chief of these chances will be due, perhaps, to the changed outlook of the British Government upon the situation.

General Liman von Sanders, in a recent article in a German newspaper, showed that Great Britain is obviously compelled by considerations of Imperial security to make concessions to the Angora Nationalists. The pan-Islamic idea is growing. The Turkish Nationalists have the ultimate thought of establishing a kind of "United States of Islam." What seemed a shrewd British move in fathering the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and backing it with the prestige force of the Empire has now the aspect of flagrant indiscretion.

A conservative English correspondent recently wrote that "the Zionists hold Palestine at the points of British bayonets" and that in Jerusalem there is an overwhelming military display on all sides. The whole Mohammedan world knows this, of course.—New York Herald, Paris June 22

THE ALBANIAN APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

POINTS IN DISPUTE.

The dispute between Albania and her neigh bours, in which the intervention of the Leagu of Nations has been invited by Ilias Bey Vrioni the present head of the Albanian Government is due to the fact that the Yugo-Slavs are in actua occupation of a series of strategic points between Lake Ochrida and Scutari, within the boundary of Albania as fixed by the Great Powers in 1913. The Greeks also occupy some few villages east of Koritza within this boundry.

In the former case the Albanians complain that the districts occupied by the Serbs have been ravaged and the population driven out. There are, in consequence, in central Albania some 40,000 Albanian refugees from the occupied districts and also from Serbia proper, who are urging the Albanian Government to active reprisals. The Government of Belgrade asserts that it is bound to hold the occupied area in order to protect its own population from these reprisals.

In the case of the Greeks the Government of Athens claims that the whole of "Northern Epirus," that is, the provinces of Koritza and Argyrokastro, should revert to Greece, as having been promised to her by the Peace Conference in Paris. The Albanians maintain that the population of these two provinces ("Southern Albania") is purely Albanian. The Greeks also assert that the Orthodox population of "Northern Epirus" is being persecuted by the Moslems. The Albanians deny this, and point out that in so far as there is a dispute, it is among the Orthodox themselves, between the party which wishes to remain under the Œcumenical Patriarch in Constantinople and the party wich wishes to create an Autocephalous Albanian Church, celebrating its rites in the Albanian language. "The Times."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet but fairly steady with only small business reported. Coal shares were strong with sudden demand for Sowardih. In miscellaneous section business was slow and only a small turnover was reported. Dunbar cotton ruled steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 52-8, Burrakur 49-8 ol., ditto new 47 s. 1., Central Pench 12, Equitable 34-8, Ghusick 25-10, Govindpur 26, Khatras Jerriah 109, Kosoonda Nyadee 28-12, Marine A 12-4, Neetooria 10-10, Northwest 65-8, Atmena 10-8, Raneegunge 55-8. Smla Govindpur 11-8 s. 1., Sowardih 11-8.

Jute:—Clive 32-4 s. 1., Dalhousie 303, Fort William 246 s. 1., Goureore 673, Howrah 36-2, Kanknarrah 402-8 s. 1., Kelvin 794 s. 1., Lansdonwe 232 s. 1. Reliance 33-8 Union 455.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 8-8, British India Tobacco 3-12, British India Corporation 11 ditto defd 15-4, Cawnpore Suga 40-12, Calcutta Oil & Co. Cake 9-8, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Commercial properties 3-6, dis, Dunba Cotton 452, Hatirkool Oil 8-4, Hume Pipes 8-12, Howrah Oil 22-8, s. 1., Kesora Cotton 15-14, Marshall Sons 8, New Ring Mill Cotton 855, m.

Erratum: On Tuesday 12th inst. quotation for Albion 392 should read Alliance Jute.

Government paper 3½. per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-14 small lots 59-2, war bonds short loans 100-5, 1925 100-4, 1928 100-4, 1930 100-2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA'S PROFITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Imperial Bank of India declared a dividend of 16 per cent. for the period from January 27th to June 30th. Transferred to the Reserve Funds 10 lakhs and carried forward over Rs. 10,14,000,

Exchange. Bank T. T. 1s. 3 1/4d. and demand bills 1s 3, 9/32d.

FREE FREE

Purchasers of 36 tins of our well-renowned Ringworm Ointment, price As. 4 per tin, or of 12 Phials of Otto Mushk-hina, Price As. 12 per tube, will be sent.

A WRIST WATCH FREE.

King George Coronation Co.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

Glaxo lays for Baby a firm foundation of sturdy health

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to 9 months, and Glaxo is pure cow's milk made safe and suitable for Baby by the Glaxo Process. It contains NO starch, NO flour, NO malt.

Glaxo is a *complete* food for Baby, and is prepared by the addition of *boiling water only*. Your Baby not only gets from Glaxo all he needs to make him healthy, happy and strong, but is safeguarded against the dangers inseparable from your local milk supply.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that even in the hands of the most ignorant and careless person, I firmly believe infants would thrive and avoid the many dangers that there are with infant feeding, particularly in the hot weather."

(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer of Health.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. BOMBAY.

JACKS RELIABLE JACKS

"LITTLE GIANT" SCREW JACKS.

These Jacks are made from best quality refined Malleable Iron, with high grade steel screw, neatly finished, and by single turn of pawl raise or lower Motor Cars. They are compact, neat and have sufficient strength. Patented device prevents screw from coming out. Recommended.

No.	Capacity	Height Standard	Height Raised	Rs. each
0	2000 lbs.	8 ins.	13 ins.	10 8.
1	2000 „	10 „	16 „	12-8.
004	2000 „	10½ „	16 „	14-8.

MOTOR STORAGE JACKS.

MADE FROM MALLEABLE IRON, NICELY FINISHED.

Are easily adjusted to any height by grasping the handle and sliding the bracket up or down, catching the rivet in any notch. Pulling down the handle will raise the load 2½ inches and locks by passing the centre. Can be raised one, cog at a time for a continuous lift. The arm for supporting the axle is constructed like a swivel and can be swung in any position. This Storage Jack has sufficient power to raise easily any automobile. A set consists of four separate jacks with one handle, the total weight being 35 lbs.

No. 22—Rs. 45-0 per Set.

MOTOR STORAGE JACKS.

For raising automobiles from the floor for winter storage, repairing and exhibiting. The car is raised with a jack and supports placed under each axle. This inexpensive contrivance will accomplish the same result as supports costing several times as much, and is recommended where the lowest price for an article that will do the work is wanted.

Made from Malleable Iron, Aluminium Finish. Four to a Set.

No. 14 For axles under 14 inches high.
No. 16½ For axles under 16½ inches high.
No. 18. For axles under 18 inches high.

All sizes same price. Rs. 25-0 per Set.

Ready Stocks on Hand:—

The Advance Motor Co.,

MOTOR EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS,

CHOWPATI,.....BOMBAY.

Telep: 5121. Telegr: "AUTOMOTIVE."

Sit down a minute and think

It pays to have strong natural eyesight.

Either you have good eyesight or you have not. There can be no half way. You may think nothing of tired eyes, a headache after a little reading. It may not worry you a bit if your eyes begin to strain and tear at the slightest effort. You may think they will be all right by to-morrow. But will they?

This headache the tired feeling are symptoms of more serious defect in your sight. Your eyes need attention—and urgent attention too!

Prevention is better than cure

Have your eyes examined now by an experienced occulist.

Come over to our Showroom our Doctor—a London Specialist—will tell you what the trouble with your eyes is.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Take care of your Sight
Come in to-day.

SHANTI BROS. Ld.

Everything that's good for the Eye.

Opp. Naaz Cinema, Bori Bunder.

AA 8

You cannot buy a more useful pen at any price. ZANGI PEN sold in 1916 still working good. Unsuitable pens changed and damaged pens repaired promptly. V. P. on 7 days approval.

Regular, Safety Screw Cap, Propelling or Lever Self filling Rs. 6/4 Calendar Clip Ans. 8

FACTORY SALES Co., Daryaganj, Delhi 19

The Sree Charkha

is made to supply the needs of those who want a really reliable and efficient spinning wheel. Special features are:—

1. It is very convenient both for a beginner and an expert as the spindle can be rotated either at 40 or 70 revelutions for every turn of the hand wheel.

2. By a simple contrivance the driving-thread can be tightened or loosened at will.

3. The iron handle is very rigidly fixed to the ALL-WOOD wheel and turns exceptionally lightly in iron bearings.

4. The SREE CHARAKA is strong, stable and durable and yet the merest touch of the hand will set it going like a free-wheel.

Come and see today. Enormous demand.

Every order should be followed by an advance of Rs. 2.

PRICE Rs. 6 only.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

NEW CHARNY ROAD.

Near West-End Cinema, BOMBAY.

YALE

Door Pulls, Door closers, Night latches, Padlocks, Window and Door stoppers, Window hooks, bolts, knobs, turns, Cupboard-Drawer and desk locks, push buttons, coat and hat hooks etc., etc.,

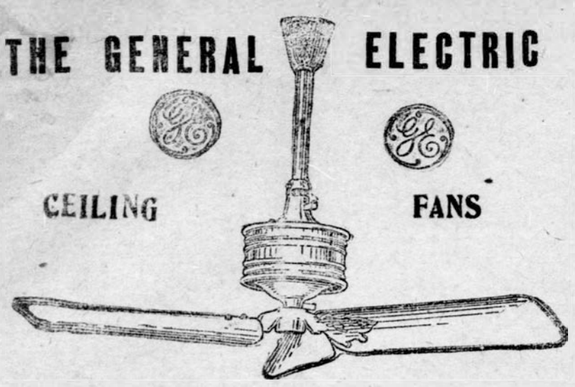
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Inspect our "YALE" Show Room.
It will be to your advantage.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts ..... Rs. 200 each

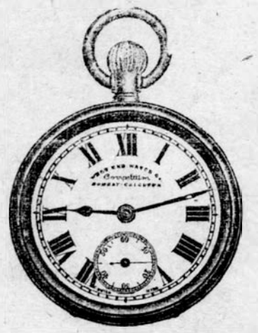
Special Price for quantities.

Apply :— **THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,**
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEST END
GOLD "COMPETITION" WATCHE

18" Medium size
14ct. GOLD..Rs. 115
18ct. „ — „ 190

16" Small size
14ct. GOLD..Rs. 105
18ct. „ — „ 160



"Competition" watches are the most accurate and most durable watches ever put on the market at the price. They are rated in two positions and will not vary more than a fraction of a minute a day. They are warranted to maintain their accuracy of timekeeping under all conditions of rough usage in any climate or temperature.

[Our illustrated Catalogue sent post free on request

WEST END WATCH CO.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company
Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys, Boilers, etc
We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round) Chimneys, Trusses; Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts ustblins, Ornamenful and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.
We Invite Government, Railways, Municipalities, and others for a trial order.
Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, Bombay.
GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER,
SOLE AGENT.

We have just unpacked a fresh consignment of the following goods and request MOTOR DEALERS & CAR OWNERS to ... of special prices offered without delay.

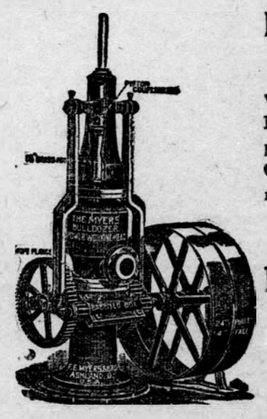
HONEYCOMB RADIATORS.

1.	Buick model 10	Rs. 275 each
2.	„ „ 17	„ 300 „
3.	„ „ D 45	„ 300 „
4.	Dodge 1915-16 model	„ 250 „
5.	Chalmers 6-30 1916	„ 350 „
6.	Maxwell 1916-17	„ 275 „
7.	„ 1914 model	„ 275 „
8.	Overland 79 model	„ 275 „
9.	„ 83 „	„ 275 „
10.	Scripps booth	„ 300 „
11.	Studebaker 4 Cyl. 1915 model	„ 275 „
12.	„ „ 6 „ 1916 „	„ 325 „

Special discount to traders : 15%

Rane Ltd. Proprietors of :—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" — New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. — Telephone No. 2475.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors an Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17 19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegram.—Thinenco. Telephone No, 3825 — BOMBAY. — Post Box No, 314.



Myers Power Pumps.
Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronized by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.,
Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.
K. B. Joshi & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
MYRES PUMPS
321 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telepone No. 595. Telegrams—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of
Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906.
GAJANAN & Co
ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS
We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.
We Invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries.
Jariwalla Building 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1380.

ELECTA and GALCO
CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES

ARE THE BEST
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,
La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland
Grand Prix Berne 1914
Obtainable from all the best Watchmakers in India and from the
AGENTS: JULES FETTERLE
Rachel Lodge Marwetiez Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
Large Reductions in Prices.
Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 3-10 | Million Shoe S. S, Rs. 4-10
Million Boot S. S. Rs. 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. Rs. 5-14
SUTOR & Co.,
Wallace Street, opp. John Roberts & Co. Fort,
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

OFFICE TABLES.

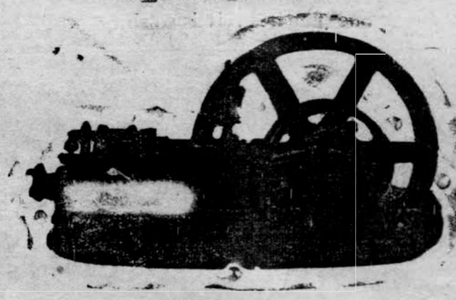
We specialize in the manufacture of Furniture of various kind required for general office use. We furnished several offices already Estimates gladly submitted.

MODERN OFFICE DESK, as illustration. Extremely well made of seasoned teak wood by skilled Indian labour. size 30 ins. high, 27 ins. wide, 51 ins. long. with drawers, etc. as sketch. Lined serge top. complete with 4—Lever Locks, etc.

Rs. 175-0 COMPLETE.
OFFICE CHAIRS, TYPE-WRITER TABLES. OFFICE PARTITIONS, etc.
A SPECIALITY :—
V. S. BHAT & Co.,
UP-TO-DATE STATIONERS.
OPP: CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES.

40 Years' Experience — British throughout. — Thousand working
STOCKS HELD
Moolji Haridas & Co.,
No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.
A[illegible] the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

WE ALWAYS STOCK IN GREAT VARIETY.
INDIAN MADE

Superior texture mill and hand-loom dhoties.
Dainty saries, white, coloured and laced.
Ladies and gents underwear.
White drill office suits and long coats.
Tussore, silk and wool suitings.
Serviceable towels and strong bed-sheets.
Metal and leather travelling trunks and suit cases.
Durable white twill and striped cambric shirtings.
Boses perfumery and hair oils.
Which are.....

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,
LIMITED
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY. No. 2.
BRANCHES BOMBAY: (Charni Road Junction, Kalbadevi Road, Supari-baug Road and Lalbaug, Parel.)
BRANCHES AT MADRAS. Mount Road, and Broadway.
BRANCHES AT POONA. Main Street and Budhwar Peth.
Also at
KARACHI CITY, ALLAHABAD & NASIK.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

TELEPHONES

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

100 FT. OR 1,000 MILES.

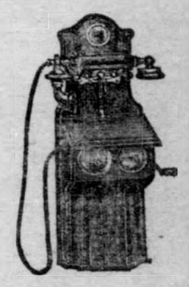
MAGNETO, BATTERY RINGING, COMMON BATTERY,

Telephone Switchboards, and Lightnin- Protectors

BUILT TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

POSTS, WIRES, BATTERIES, ETC., ETC., ALWAYS IN STOCK

CONSULT US ON ALL YOUR TELEPHONE PROBLEMS. WE SAVE TOIL, TIME AND TEMPER.

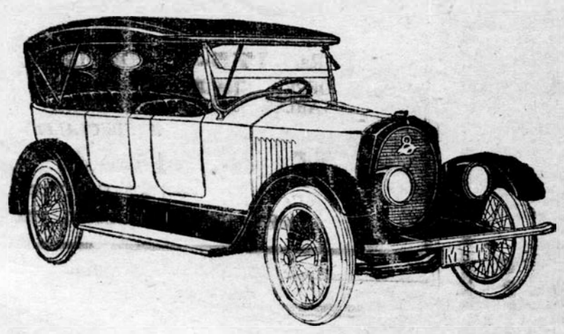


CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "CHIPHONE." Post Box 459 Bombay. Telephone: 4963.

THE APPERSON EIGHT:



SMART FAST REFINED EFFICIENT

The Best Value in the World. Ask an APPERSON Owner! It fairly glides over the road, and you can almost drive it with one finger....it is so simple to handle.

SOLE AGENTS;

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency,

LIMITED,

Agents: K. D. WADIA & Coy.,

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

BRANCH: THE MALL, LAHORE.

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS." Telephone No. 483.

"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines

Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 8/60 B H P.

STOCKS HELD BY

MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,

98, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS:

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

Health and Strength

IN EVERY DROP OF

AMRITDHARA

a cure-all of the day an infallible remedy for almost l diseases of the young or old male or female

CURES

Miraculously all ACHES from head to foot. Neuralgia, Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Flatulence, Fevers, Gout, Rheumatism, Cholera, Plague, Sea-Sickness, Pneumonia, Cattarh, Bronchitis. Headache, Hemicrania Nausea, Vomitting, Burns and Scalds, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Wring-worm, Scabies Boils and Bruises, etc., by extern al or internal use as the case may be. Entirely harmless; no Poison.

OVER 24,000 UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

can better be investigated than by a mere reading of this advt.

WRITE

for our free book "Amrit" and provide yourself with our Panacea

"AMRITDHARA"

Rs. 2-8 per phial. Sample 8 annas.

Don't Delay

MANAGER,

Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Bldgs: Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara P. O. LAHORE.

Post and Telegraph Address -Amritdhara, LAHORE.

BOMBAY AGENTS: **GULAMHUSIN VALIMOHID DIV**

173, KHOJA MOHOLLA, MANDVI; BOMBAY.

MORINAGA'S MILK CARAMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIUS

Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.,

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Ltd., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.